advantage ... ne gr

INSURANCE COMPANIES of a mutual character have been established among the farmers of England and the Continent a protection ... and the loss of cattle and horses by ... disease. These have not always been successful, and ... not sufficiently so to warrant their introduction to this country. Such institutions require to be managed with great care and ability, or confusion and loss is the result, involving members in difficulties from which they would gladly extricate themselves. In insuring against loss by hail, it was found that certain districts were very much subject to loss from this cause, while others were almost entirely exempt. Farmers residing in districts were the loss was apt to be great, were anxious to insure, but those in the districts comparatively exempt could not be induced to unite with their less fortunate brethren. The result was severe losses for the members, which in a few years generally ended in the abandonment of the enterprise. The insuring of cattle was for a time more successful. It was the rule to pay three-fourths the value of any animal that died. It was, however, found that among cattle that were insured, losses were more frequent than among the uninsured, and it began to be pretty generally believed that when an insured animal became sick, the owner did not use proper care to secure its recovery. Again, farmers who took particular pains to keep their animals in a healthy condition, found that they were taxed to pay for the results of the bad management of their careless neighbors, and this feeling did much to make cattle insuring associations unpopular. Then, when any epidemic, such as the pleura-pneumonia, occured in a certain district, the loss became so great,—calling for such heavy advances from the members of the company,—as to induce many to believe that the best course for them to pursue was to run their own risks and be their own insurers. We do not wish to discourage the trial of these institutions in our country, ... present the facts only to insure caution.

To Save Manure from the Hen-Yard.

... RURAL NEW-YORKER — It is understood that hen manure is one of the richest manures we make on the farm, but ...ch of it is wasted, no doubt. What is the best way to keep ... for use in the spring? Is it good to mix with ashes, or any ...ther material?—INQUIRER, *Wayne Co., N. Y.*

W... annot overvalue the manurial product of the hen-h...e, nor take too much care for its preservation. ...he hen manure may be mixed with the compo... heap and its value be preserved in this way, but we would advise a different course. Every farmer wants a little extra or fancy manure for special purposes, and where there is no guano the next best thing is fowl manure, so we advise that it be kept separate from all other manures. Another advantage of this course is that we are enabled to see its effects and thus form a proper estimate of its val... Keep an old hoe, broom and shovel in the fowlhouse. Every day, along in the afternoon, when the droppings from the roost have become somewhat dry, scrape and sweep up all the manure, and place i... barrels. If you have many fowls, it is well to ha... several old barrels filling at the same time, so as ...t only a little in each, and it will become quite d...y the next day, when an addition is made. In t... way the manure may be kept dry, and will ...ve no injury and impart no bad smell; but if it ...t away wet, it ferments, loses some of its value, ... becomes offensive. The barrels therefore should ...ept in a dry place. In the spring this manure ... crumble up, and will be found excellent for

perhaps, ... while it is not injurious, but, ...neficial to other plants.

THE ... PHILOSOPHY OF FARMING.

MAN...URE—SAVING AND COMPOSTING.

In my last ... post heap, ... I spoke of the importance of the co... that I consi... at the risk of repetition, I will rema... ing, and ... manure the foundation of good farming. economical ... experience has never taught me any manure with... method of making, saving, and using ...' rule, but ... composting. This I mean as a general ... stance, if I were ... it there are exceptions. For instance, fresh manure, I wo... planting corn and had a quantity of ... would not think of compost... apply it to the crops at once, often find it advantageous ... ting it for a year. Again, I ... the field in the winter durin... to draw fresh manure into convenient piles, and spr... sleighing, leaving it in ... ground is dry enough to get ... ding as soon as the ... and without injury to the soil. ... upon it with comfort small piles, or spread during winter. When manure is in fermentation and no change of any ... it undergoes no ... spread in the fall may be raked tog... kind. Manure ... spring, when it will begin to ferment a... ... in the ... be excellent for hot-beds, showing that no ferme... and ... tion took place during the winter. I know of no ... objection to this course except in sloping land, where some of the valuable properties would be washed away. I believe the compost heap to be as important as the granary or the barn. It does not follow, however, that because a farmer needs a granary and barn, that everything must be stored before being used or disposed of.

Suppose a farmer has a hog or an animal die, or shoots a sheep-killing dog, or loses a good many chickens with the croup—is it good economy to bury them? No, sir, put them in the proper storehouse of fertilizing materials, the compost heap, along with muck and scrapings, weeds and leaves, and in a little while they will make you a rich dish of which you will have reason to be proud. In this way you can turn them into excellent sweet corn and cabbage, or almost anything else you may desire. Some of my readers may think that I am pressing this matter rather more than its importance demands, but those who do not know should learn, and those who do know should remember, that the carcass of a hog weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds contains about as much of the most important fertilizing elements as *two tons of good stable manure*, and that of a cow weighing five hundred pounds about as much as *six tons of manure*. Now, no sensible farmer would throw away this quantity of stable manure, yet my observation leads me to believe that very many farmers waste the richest manures produced on their premises. But the flesh of animals cannot be placed near the roots of plants without doing injury, nor can it be spread over a large surface. In this, and in many other dilemmas in which the farmer finds himself placed, the compost heap affords just the assistance needed.

The compost heap, again, permits the farmer to prepare special manure for particular crops or soils. This matter is studied and understood by the gardener. He prepares the soil and manure necessary for each class of plants, having discovered that what is good for one, is poison for another. The farmer might give some attention to this subject with profit. To illustrate this point I will state my experience at top-dressing grass land. I have found that fresh manure is of comparatively little benefit for such a purpose. For grass I want a compost that will dis-

...an make a rich manure f...
...orse was fed from the same str...
...would be very little difference in
...manure. But feed the cow pl...
manure would be richer than th...
the straw. We all know the ...
exceedingly valuable, and it is ...
grain and animal matter which ...
form of worms, insects, &c. ...
manure we have, because it is p...
feed exclusively on fish. Adm...
which cannot be disputed, I ...
special care of the richest m...
...rm.

...o save and gather manure ...
... account is an important ...
...ure should be preserved, an...
... it is worthy some labo...
...plishment. The slop...
... saved, and every farmer sh...
...venient arrangement for doin...
not be ... me. The muck from ...
exceedin...ly valuable for ...
have oev... found great advan...
... sta ... A noxious wee...
... as ... the most desirable ...
farms on ... situated near large ...
obtain fe... izing materials ch...
...tories I h... ...en drawn and ...
...sults ... The waste fr...
exc... ...ingly ... ...b. It is es...
pound... ...f wo... ...en rags are ...
thousand... ...s of stable ma...
refuse fro... ...factories is not
bought che... ...but manure than I o...
ago from the ... ...on factories a...
consists of ...
From the manufacturers of gl...
of hair, bones, lin..., pieces o...
tained, and I have made arran...
trial another season. Every ...
look-out, can, in most sectio...
good manure at a reasonable r...

FEED THE STO...

MR. RURAL:—I notice that ...
has not yet got it digested ...
sheep so that they keep impro...
the true policy; and he appea...
commerce if the sheep and ...
grain as I propose. I have al...
was only a farmer and a *Maj*...
mers look out for themselves, ...
and commerce, as trade and ...
help the farmers so far as it is ...
engaged in trade and comme...
H. T. B. a fogy, but I must ...
mist, else he would understa...
better, so that they keep gro...
as they are kept by the farme...
pay the farmer, but they wo...
more manure and that of far ...
few years the State woul...
quantity of corn, oats, barley ...
Then the Major would not be ...
commerce.

I would ask the Major what ...
the crops of grain and gras...
land for the last thirty years. ...
dung? Yes, it has been dra...
done it, and nothing else. ...
applications to the land in th...

… and Making Beeswax.

… in small pieces, have rea… bottom perforated with smal… will answer. This makes an… many purposes. Fill the pan… this in a larger pan elevated… the bottom by small blocks… whole in a stove oven, upon… brick. Let the temperature b… bake common ginger cake. … they will have drained throu… the beeswax. Remove careful… the… let it remain till perfectly … to… formed a solid covering fo… can easily remove and m… … that remains in the … to… kettle, and when yo… a hot… they, add a pailful of … through… and place the whole … When… minutes, then stra… Press it… a tub of cold wa… will see beeswax, and melt it … bow says I… en cloth, and you … beeswax in… A friend at … pounds… seventy pound… anything el… … several hun… pays better than … can do.

… int of … ress.

… (English) *Times* … of the … employed in Russia to … Profe… Bellmon, of St. … some pot… toes which had been … stove till they were so … it was thought they would be … They grew, however; and … potatoes in the neighborhood … ceased, these remained sound, … wards adopted the principle of … toes at a high temperature, and … His example was followed … sons, with the same success; and … ing houses have now been built … It is said that the progress … tatoes partially attacked is com… the heat. The experiment is very … its advantage — it may be tested … amount of trouble or loss.

Timber.

… long satisfied, says the *Country* … best time to cut timber is in sum… in the log, but is immediately … rails, or whatever is intended. … becomes hard and sound. Cut … summer, and in a few weeks it … ghly seasoned, and will finally … resemble horn. Cut it in win… long in seasoning as to become … the process can be completed. … of the water or sap in great … and especially towards the lat… incipient decay. Rails cut and … the bark pealed to hasten dry… as long as winter cut rails. A … New-England Farmer says he … tnut tree early in summer, and

PULLING AT THE HALTER.—Will some of the … tell me how to cure a horse of pulling at the h… ter? I have a fine mare that will, perhaps, once in a hundr… times, pull tremendously. Now it is not pleasant always to hitch with a large rope around the neck to be prepared fo… this pulling. She is a spirited animal, but otherwise kind … and does not pull because she is frightened.—NIAGARA, Nia… Co., N. Y.

GRINDING CORN AND COB TOGETHER—*Is it … urtful to Cattle?* —Will RURAL editors answer the following … uestions, or permit some of their numerous subscribers … do so in their journal? Is corn ground, cob and all, inj… rious to cattle? Which is worth the most for feed, both gro… nd together, or the same corn ground separately?—A SUBSC… man, *Ohio.*

We have heard farmers complain of inju… s received by feeding corn and cob ground together, an… we have also heard practical men claim that the most a… antageous mode of feeding was in this condition. As "… ubscriber" wishes RURAL readers to give their views, … will doubtless be gratified.

SCAB ON THE EYE-LIDS OF CAT… —Noticing in the columns of the RURAL for January 5th … n inquiry for a remedy for the above named disease, I wo… say to W. W. CHAPMAN, take fine gunpowder, (if not fi… make fine,) mix with hog's lard, rub on the parts affect… twice or three times, and it will effect a cure. I have … own it to come out on different parts of cattle, and go thr… ugh a whole herd.—E D LEWIS, *Jasper, Steuben Co., N. Y.*, … 1861.

WITH regar… to the inquiry of W. W. CHAPMAN, in the RURAL of … nuary 5th, respecting scab on the eye lids of cattle, … n found that salting very often is the preventive … presume would effect a cure.—J. M EDGERTON, … *ilson, Allegan Co., Mich.*, 1861.

PROTRUSION OF THE RECTUM IN SWINE.—I have a hog that is troubled with the main passage of the body, or alimentary canal, protruding, and bleeding profusely at times. I have tried linseed oil in her feed, but in does not effect a cure. Will you, or some of your readers please inform me, through the RURAL, what I must do, and much oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, *Dansville, N. Y.*, 1861.

This difficulty is somewhat frequent in young pigs, and is often fatal. It is most prevalent in towns or cities, particularly where a considerable animal food is given to the animal. It may also be produced by violence. Keep the pig clean and quiet, and deny all food, with the exception of a little milk, before returning the rectum. Secure the pig carefully, wash the parts, replace the gut, at the same time pushing it up a little distance. Double some strong thread, pass through the anus, and fasten in a knot. No solids should be given for several days, but keep the animal mostly on milk.

SCOURS IN CALVES.—Will the editors of the RURAL be so kind as to give me a recipe for the scours in calves? I have one that has been troubled since last fall, and can hear of no cure.—P., *Prospect Farm, Dansville, N. Y.*, 1861.

Much acidity in the stomach and bowels attends this disease, therefore it is necessary to get rid of it, first of all, by the administration of a mild purgative, and afterwards by the exhibition of chalk, or some other medicine with which the acid will readily combine. Two ounces of castor oil, or three ounces of Epsom salts, may be given. Opium, in some form or other, must always be united with the chalk. It is of no use to get rid of one complaint when others are lurking and ready to appear. It will not be sufficient to neutralize the acidity of the stomach; the mouths of the vessels that are pouring out all this mucus and blood must be stopped; and we have not a more powerful or useful medicine than this. It acts by removing the irritation about the orifices of the exhalent vessels, and when this is effected, they will cease to pour out so much fluid. Other astringents may be added, and carminative mingled with the whole to recall the appetite, and rouse the bowels to healthy action. The following medicine will present the best combination of all these things:

Take prepared chalk, two drachms, powdered opium, ten grains, powdered catechu, half a drachm; ginger, half a drachm; essence of peppermint, five drops. Mix, and give twice every day in half a pint of gruel.

This will be the proper dose for a calf from a fortnight to two months old. If the animal is older, the dose may be increased one-half.

DR. DADD, in his *Diseases of Cattle*, says that when sucking calves are under treatment, the mother should have a few doses of the following compound:—Finely powdered charcoal, 8 ounces; lime water, 4 ounces; tincture of Metico, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint. Divide into four parts, and give one portion every four hours. The same may be used for calves, only in smaller quantity.

GOOD Y… OF MANGEL WURTZEL … writes us that DR. AMASA HOLMES, of Hom… N. Y., grew last season a crop of Mangel Wurtzel yieldi… nine bushels per square rod, or at the rate of 1,440 bus… per acre. "He had several hundred bushels—and never fails in growing enough to feed his stock—keeping them in good health and thriving well. He has wintered hogs successfully on these and sugar beets. DR. H. finds it advantageous to dress the ground with clean manure, and generally continues the cultivation of the same plot for several years. His soil is a clay loam, not naturally very productive."

HOW TO OBTAIN ENGLISH AG'L JOURNALS.—A California subscriber inquires how he can best procure some of the English Ag'l Journals, and whether we can give the address of a reliable party who will receive and forward subscriptions. For the benefit of our correspondent, the information of others interested, and the good of the cause, we will do a little free advertising by stating that Messrs. SAXTON & BARKER, Ag'l Book Publishers, 25 Park Row, New York, are agents for most of the English and other foreign agricultural journals. They are reliable, and usually very prompt in business transactions, as we can attest.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

NEW YORK LOCAL SOCIETIES.

THE ONONDAGA CO. AG SOCIETY, located in one of the best agricultural districts in the State, has been disbanded! Cause,—a debt of only $1,800! This must be humiliating to the enterprising and progressive farmers of Onondaga, unless there is a more potent reason than the one assigned. They ought to have more "pluck" than to "give it up so,"—and we hope the "sober, second thought" will induce *action* worthy of themselves and the rich county they inhabit.

OSWEGO CO., (at Mexico.)—Officers for 1861: *President*—ALVIN LAWRENCE, Mexico. *Secretary*—C. L. Webb, Mexico. *Treasurer*—L. H. Conklin, Mexico. We have not seen the proceedings of the annual meeting, but learn that a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the other County Society on the subject of uniting.

SENECA CO SOCIETY.—Officers elected at recent annual meeting: *President*—O. W. WILKINSON. *Vice President*—Wm. Dunlap. *Secretary*—Charles Sentell. *Treasurer*—John E. Coe. *Directors*—Hallim Sutton, in place of O. W. Wilkinson, elected President, Orin Southwick, James D Rogers.

SARATOGA CO.—Officers for 1861: *President*—JOHN BAUCUS, Northumberland. *Cor. Secretary*—Fredrick … Root, Saratoga Springs. *Rec. Secretary*—John A Corey, Saratoga Springs. *Treasurer*—Reuben S Durtius, Stillwater.

WESTCHESTER CO.—Officers: *President*—HENRY KEELER, Lewisboro. *Cor. Secretary*—James Wood, Bedford. *Rec. Secretary*—John Cowan, White Plains. *Treasurer*—James Armstrong, White Plain.

COLUMBIA CO.—Officers: *President*—NORFOLK COLLINS, Hillsdale. *Secretary*—Abraham Ashley, Chatham Four Corners. *Treasurer*—J. S Shufelt, Chatham Four Corners.

OTSEGO CO.—Officers for 1861: *President*—A… CLARKE, Springfield. *Vice President*—Charles J S… man, Cooperstown. *Treasurer*—G. Pomeroy Keese, Cooperstown.

LENOX F. & M ASSOCIATION (Madison Co.)—… cers for 1861: *President*—FRANKLIN M WHITMAN. *Vice P… ts*—E. C. Saunders, James H. Woodford. *Secreta…*—… N. Messinger. *Treasurer*—T. F. Hand. Balance of $22… hand.

VERMONT STATE AG. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Rutland on the 10th ult. Officers for 1… —*Presidents*—H. H. BAXTER, of Rutland. *Vice Presiden…*—Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury; Henry Key…, of Newb…; J. W Colburn, of Springfield; John Jackson, of Brandon… rd… ing *Secretary*—Charles Cummings, of Brattle… *Cor. Secretary*—Daniel Needham, of Hartford. *Treas…*—J. W. Colburn, of Springfield. *Additional Directors*—Fr… k Holbrook, of Brattleboro; L D Platt, of Colchester; … Hill, of Bridport; H. S. Morse, of Shelburne; D. R. P… of St. Albans; G. B Bush, of Shoreham, Elijah Cl… od, of Coventry; H G Root, of Bennington; Nathan … ng, of Woodstock; John Gregory, of Northfield; George … pbell, of Westminster. The Society has a balance of $3…

HORTICULTURAL.

REPORTS—FRUIT GROWERS' MEETINGS.

We are pleased to observe that Fruit Growers in all sections of the country are increasing in numbers and in zeal, and that they are not only anxious to gain information, but are taking the right means to obtain it. Never before were so many fruit growers' meetings held as during the present winter, and should we give even a brief sketch of all, our Horticultural Department would be filled with these proceedings, to the entire exclusion of other matters. We have already given considerable space to the doings and sayings of our friends, and have much more material on hand to which we shall allude hereafter. We know of no better way than this to obtain or disseminate information. It is from the united experience of cultivators in all sections of the country that we obtain reliable facts. There is no royal road to knowledge peculiar to editors, as some seem to imagine. A correspondent lately proposed a certain question, which he wished answered in the RURAL, and requested us not to refer him to the proceedings of any meeting of fruit growers for an answer. We are always ready to give our own opinions, and we aim to have these opinions founded on our own long experience. But if found to be contrary to the experience of fruit growers, we always hold them open for revision and correction. Horticulture is making rapid advances at the present day. We are all learners. Let us hold fast all that experience has proved to be true, and constantly add to our stock of knowledge.

FRUIT GROWERS OF UPPER CANADA.

WE are indebted to D. W. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, C. W., for the following interesting report of the proceedings of the Fruit Grower's Association of Upper Canada:

APPLES.

After electing officers for 1861, the meeting took up the list of apples, and the experience of cultivators in different sections was fully brought out.

Early Harvest.—Quality best of its season. Tree perfectly hardy at Toronto and elsewhere, except Paris, where it is somewhat tender. Recommended for general cultivation.

Red Astrachan.—Quality very good, very handsome, and sells readily in Toronto market. Tree very hardy in all parts of the Province. Strongly recommended for general cultivation.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Quality very good, beautiful in appearance, tree perfectly hardy everywhere; vigorous, very prolific; bears young, and bears every year. Recommended for general cultivation.

Sweet Bough.—Large size, best sweet apple of its season; valuable for market. Tree hardy at St. Catharines, and at Paris, tender at Toronto, and a moderate bearer. An annual bearer at St. Catharines. Recommended for further trial.

Early Joe.—Quality best. Tree very hardy, but a very slow, small grower. Recommended to be grown as a dwarf tree in gardens.

Early Strawberry.—Small, and tree a shy bearer.

Summer Rose.—Quality good; tree very hardy, but a feeble grower. Recommended for further trial.

Primate.—Quality best; hardy so far as known, but being new to most of our cultivators, it was recom- [illegible]

St. [illegible]—Quality [illegible] at Paris, somewhat variable at St. Catharines, [illegible] perfectly hardy in all the Province, a good bearer and fair grower. Recommended particularly for the colder parts of Canada.

Fameuse or *Snow Apple*, is well known in all Canada, and everywhere highly esteemed as a dessert fruit. Very strongly recommended, especially for the northern and colder parts.

Fall Pippin.—Quality very good. Tree occasionally tender about Toronto; a moderate bearer. Recommended for further trial.

Porter.—This was but little known, though one of the best market fruits at Toronto. Tree rather slow grower. Recommended for further trial.

Keswick Codlin.—Quality very good for cooking. Tree very hardy, good grower, early bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Hawthornden.—Good for cooking; very handsome. Tree very hardy, good and early bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Golden Sweet.—Very good sweet apple, valuable for market. Tree very hardy, good grower, great bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Twenty Ounce Apple.—Good cooking, size large. Tree hardy, moderate bearer. Recommended for trial.

Gravenstein.—Quality best, best in all respects. Tree hardy at Toronto, Paris, St. Catharines, and so far as heard from. Recommended for general cultivation.

Benoni.—Not well known; highly esteemed by those who had tried it. Recommended for trial.

Jersey Sweeting.—Best fall sweet; valuable for market. Tree hardy so far as tested; but the variety being comparatively new, it was recommended for further trial.

Fall Jennetting.—Quality very good for baking; size large. Tree hardy, fair bearer. Tested only in a few localities, and recommended for further trial.

Hubbardston Nonsuch.—But little known; where tried had been found very good for both table and cooking, and tree hardy and prolific. Recommended for further trial.

Baldwin.—Best quality; valuable for market; keeps well until spring. Tree tender to the northward; an early and great bearer. Recommended for suitable localities.

Rhode Island Greening.—One of the most valuable and most profitable winter market fruits. Tree a great bearer, begins to bear early, but quite tender to the north, and particularly at Paris. Recommended for appropriate localities.

Spitzenberg.—Quality best. Tree hardy, very slender grower, but had proved only a moderate bearer at Toronto, and Paris, and St. Catharines. At Hamilton and Niagara it was a good bearer. Recommended for certain localities.

Ribston Pippin.—Quality best for both table and cooking; valuable for market. Tree hardy everywhere; good and early bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Roxbury Russet.—Quality good, size above medium. Tree hardy at Toronto and St. Catharines, but only moderately hardy at Paris. Recommended for its long keeping qualities.

American Golden Russet.—Quality very good; larger than Pomme Gris. Fine long keeper; valuable for market. Generally hardy, good grower and good bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Northern Spy.—Quality best, size large, very handsome, long keeper, hangs well on the tree. Tree hardy everywhere; rather tardy in beginning to bear, but after it has begun, is an excellent bearer, and by always blooming late in the season, the crop often escapes late frosts which destroy the crop of other varieties. Recommended for general cultivation.

Swaar.—Quality best. Tree requires a warm, dry, rich soil; very tender at Paris, and a good bearer at Toronto. Recommended for appropriate localities.

Pomme Gris.—Quality best; small russet; in eating all winter, and will keep until July. Tree very hardy and a good bearer. Very strongly recommended as a table apple for all parts of the Province.

Yellow Bellflower.—Quality very good, but the tree is a poor grower, and very poor bearer. Rejected.

Belmont.—A new variety, proved good for cooking and table at Toronto, and the tree very hardy and a good bearer. Recommended for further trial.

Wagener.—Quality best; large, beautiful tree, very hardy, very prolific, and an early bearer. Recommended as a new variety of great promise.

Tollman Sweet.—Best winter sweet apple; tree very hardy everywhere; but at Toronto the fruit was small and scabby, though fine elsewhere.

Beauty of Kent, was but little known; quality good cooking; size large, very handsome tree; a good bearer and hardy as far as tested. Recommended for further trial.

Colvert.—Quality good cooking; large, handsome, tree erect, vigorous; not generally known, though it received the first prize of the Provincial Agricultural Association last fall as the best baking apple. Recommended for further trial.

Westfield Seek-no-Further.—Quality best; a February table fruit; tree hardy and a good bearer as far as heard from. Recommended for further trial.

Vandervere.—This varied greatly according to the soil; best on sandy land; at Toronto the fruit was scabby, and not worth cultivating; tree hardy and a good bearer on suitable soil.

Rambo.—Quality very good; size medium, keeps until January; tree very hardy and prolific; but though the tree was hardy at Toronto, the fruit was very small and scabby. Recommended for suitable localities.

Dominie.—Specimens of this variety were exhibited from St. Catharines nurseries; but being new to most of the members present, it was recommended as a new variety promising well.

STRAWBERRIES.

On motion, the list of apples was laid on the table, and the strawberries taken up.

Wilson.—Excellent flavor, enormous bearer, very hardy. Recommended for general cultivation for market.

Jenny Lind.—Early, large, prolific; at Toronto it ranks next after Early Scarlet. Recommended for general cultivation.

Burr's New Pine.—Finest in flavor of all the strawberries, hardy and a good bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Trollope's Victoria.—Late, large, excellent flavor, hardy, not valuable for market. Recommended for gentlemen's gardens.

Monroe Scarlet.—Had proved a good bearer, of good flavor, and hardy at Paris, Grimsby and Toronto; but at Toronto did not bear well.

Triomphe de Gand.—Had failed at Paris, but everywhere else it proved to be of the finest flavor, hardy, and one of the most promising new varieties.

Hooker.—Much admired for size, beauty and flavor; but was tender in many localities, and liable to winter-kill.

RASPBERRIES.

Franconia.—Mr. LESLIE, of Toronto,—Strong cane, very dark red, prolific; the most hardy variety, flavor best, very valuable for market. Mr. HOLTON, of Hamilton,—something too acid for table, best for cooking, flesh firm, plant hardy. Mr. FREED, of Hamilton,—not as luscious as some, but very good; valuable for market. Mr. MURRAY, of Hamilton,—very good in every respect. Recommended for general cultivation.

Brinckle's Orange.—Mr. BEADLE, of St. Catharines, had fruited it only one year, it bore the winter well without protection, and fruited well; fruit rich and fine. Mr. LESLIE, of Toronto, found it tender. Mr. HOLTON, of Hamilton, had grown it on poor soil, and then it proved a poorer bearer than Franconia; flavor very good, plant not very hardy. Mr. FREED, of Hamilton,—quite hardy with me, strong grower, left it unprotected for three years, and it bore good crops each season, flavor good, not so high as Yellow Antwerp. Recommended for further trial.

Fastolff.—Mr. LESLIE, of Toronto,—a strong grower, not very hardy, occasionally bears heavy crops, berry large, flavor very good. Mr. ARNOLD, of Paris,—is very tender, produced a small crop, fruit very soft, can hardly be gathered without bruising. Mr. FREED, of Hamilton,—cane and fruit very tender.

Knevett's Giant.—Mr. HOLTON, of Hamilton,—I have had it three years, on a poor, light soil, canes very strong, tolerably hardy, not quite as hardy as Franconia. Good bearer, berries very large and continue in use a long time, flavor best; the flesh hardly firm enough to carry well to market. Recommended for further trial.

PEARS.

Madeleine.—Recommended for cultivation as the best earliest pear.

Bartlett.—Tree too tender for the coldest sections, tender at Toronto, hardy at Paris, and a universal favorite at Hamilton; bears young and abundantly on the pear stock. Recommended for localities not too cold.

Osband's Summer.—Quality best, medium size, tree hardy at Toronto and St. Catharines. Recommended for further trial.

Tyson.—Quality very good, tree perfectly hardy. Recommended for general cultivation.

Belle Lucrative.—Best quality, tree hardy and prolific on pear and quince stock at Hamilton and St. Catharines, but rather tender and poor bearer at Toronto and Paris. Recommended for further trial.

Beurre Giffard.—Quality best, tree grows slow, but is perfectly hardy. Recommended for further trial.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—A universal favorite at Toronto, Hamilton and Paris; tree perfectly hardy and a great bearer. Recommended for general cultivation.

Flemish Beauty.—Very much esteemed at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and wherever tested; tree very hardy, and good bearer on pear stock. Recommended for general cultivation.

Beurre d' Anjou.—Quality best; tree hardy everywhere, but being new was only recommended for further trial.

White Doyenne.—Quality best; tree hardy at Toronto, Hamilton, and St. Catharines; rather tender at Paris; at Toronto the fruit was too small to be good. Recommended for further trial.

Seckel.—Quality best, fruit quite small; tree small, but bears abundantly, and is hardy throughout the Province. Recommended for general cultivation.

Duchesse d' Angouleme.—Not hardy at Hamilton, and a poor bearer; blossomed well, but did not set its fruit; at Toronto only semi-hardy, but bore pretty well; at Paris was hardy and fruit large; at St. Catharines hardy, and bore abundantly.

The hour for adjournment had now arrived, and much interesting matter was necessarily postponed to a subsequent meeting. The Association voted to hold another meeting at Hamilton, in July next, and one in September, at Toronto; the Secretary to notify each member of the day of meeting, at least ten days previously. All Canadian fruit-lovers and growers of fruit are invited to join the Association and contribute their experience in their several localities, to the end that it may be ascertained what varieties are best adapted to the climate. J. HURLBURT, Esq., L. L. D., of Hamilton, Secretary of the Association, will be happy to receive the names of any persons wishing to become members.

DOUBLE ZINNIA.



WE have before noticed the appearance in Europe, last year, of double Zinnias, and the special attention they received from florists and the press. The Zinnia, in its many varieties, is no doubt familiar to most of our readers, having been cultivated for many years, and without any other change than that of color. We figured the common variety in the RURAL of last year.

All attempts of European florists to obtain a double flower have been unsuccessful, and the present double varieties are of Eastern origin, the seeds having been just received from the East Indies by M. GRAZANI, of Bagueres, France, and afterwards by Messrs. CARTER, of London. How they originated, or came to India, is at present unknown, but that they are a great acquisition no one can doubt, and Dr. LINDLEY says, "not a whit less interesting than that of double dahlias." We give a representation of the flower. Seeds have been obtained from Europe by some of our florists.

GRAFTING AND FORCING THE VINE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Last winter I obtained some Delaware Grape scions of Mr. CHARLES DOWNING, a very obliging gentleman of Newburg, N. Y., for the purpose of grafting some old vines. In the month of February last, I concluded to try an experiment, in order to get an early and large growth, and thus obtain "the fruit of the vine" much sooner than by planting the cuttings, or propagating the buds in pots. I took a part of the root of a two-year-old Isabella cutting, which I had taken up and laid in the fall previous, and splice-grafted it with a Delaware scion, having two buds, and secured them with waxed paper. The stalk had about half a dozen small roots, which I shortened to about a finger's length. In this condition, I put it in a box about a foot square in size, and carefully filled it up with a mixture of sand, loam, and leaf mold, leaving the topmost bud of the scion even with the surface. The box was then placed in a warm room, watered, and otherwise attended to, as occasion required. In about ten days the scion began to sprout, and soon commenced growing finely. At the end of March it had attained the hight of [illegible] inches, putting forth leaves, tendrils and [illegible] stems. It continued to grow quite vigorously until May, when I set it out permanently, in the following manner: I dug out a cavity in the ground beside the trellis, into which the box was placed, after the bottom had been carefully unfastened, leaving the earth inside the box even with that of the outside. The box was then raised out of the ground, and the earth was then adjusted about it, and thus the operation completed. As warm weather came on, the graft began to grow abundantly, and continued to do so until it had attained a height of six feet, and had put forth eight or ten branches from one to three feet long.

I grafted two or three dozen other roots, which were layers, the last week in April, which were set out in the field, but not one of them grew; probably because they did not start soon enough. The utility of this mode of force culture, is to obtain the fruit of new and rare varieties much sooner than can be got from cuttings in the ordinary way. I am very confident that this mode of "grafting the vine" is the best that can be adopted. S. FORSHAY.

Penn Yan, Yates Co., New York.

Inquiries and Answers.

COOPER'S MARKET AND COLVERT APPLES.—Can you, or some of your subscribers inform me concerning the apples known by the name of Colvert and Cooper's Market? Last spring I engaged a lot of trees from an agent of one of the Rochester nurseries, and was very particular in stating the kinds I wanted. But, on delivery, I found quite a share were marked as above mentioned, and being anxious to get my orchard started, I set the trees, and they are all living at present. As I cannot find any one in this section acquainted with those kinds of apples, I am at loss what to do. I have thought of engrafting them anew. An answer to the above will much oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, *Shirley, January*, 1861.

Cooper's Market is a very good late keeping apple. With proper treatment, it may be kept in good condition until May. It is represented also as quite productive. Mr. DOWNING describes it thus:—Fruit medium, oblong, conic. Skin yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson. Stem short, cavity deep, narrow. Calyx closed, basin small. Flesh white, tender, with a brisk sub-acid flavor. December to May. With the Colvert, we are not familiar. It seems to be considerably grown in Canada, and at the Provincial Show last autumn, received the first premium as the best baking apple, though it is represented to the meeting of fruit growers at Hamilton as not generally known.

GRAPES FOR OUT-DOOR CULTURE.—Can you, or some of your correspondents, give the names of the best varieties of native as well as foreign grapes adapted to out-door culture in this climate? Also, which are best for wine-making, and which for table use? The grape is beginning to be extensively cultivated about here, and if you could, through the columns of the RURAL, give, from time to time, such information as would be instructive, it would be very acceptable to a great number of your readers about here and elsewhere. People are just beginning to see the importance of cultivating the vine, and very few know which sorts to choose, as well as how they should be trained and cultivated. I have myself some fourteen varieties, set out one year ago, and would set out more as soon as it can be determined which are the best and most profitable to raise. I hope that you will enlighten us on the subject, through your valuable paper.—F. C. R., *Waterloo, N. Y.*, 1861.

Our correspondent must remember that reliable information, in regard to the value of new fruits, cannot be obtained in one season. They must be tried under different circumstances, in different soils, exposures, &c., before we can judge of their earliness, and productiveness, and quality, compared with the older sorts. We see the Isabella grape grown all around us, and exposed for sale, small, unripe, and worthless. Were we to judge of the Isabella from such specimens, we should consider it entirely unworthy of culture. Again, we see specimens that are large, black, sweet, and high flavored, and judging from these, we would call the Isabella an excellent grape. Now, a seedling grape is grown by somebody and exhibited. It seems to be very good, flavor as good or better than Isabella when it is grown well. Now, what can we tell about the value of this grape? It has doubtless received extra care, and is exhibited under the most favorable circumstances. We can say it looks promising, or that it promises to be valuable, but that is all. It will be years before its value, as a grape for general culture, can be known. In your fourteen varieties of hardy grapes, you doubtless have all that are known to be valuable for general culture, as well as many others that will prove worthless. We know not more than a half a dozen that we would recommend for extensive planting.

PRUNING AN ORCHARD.—I should like to be informed, through your excellent paper, the best way to treat an apple orchard in regard to pruning, or not pruning. When I came to my farm first, I pruned, or, what we call cleaning, trees every year, in the spring, and I noticed the trees were getting sickly from year to year. I came to the conclusion perhaps pruning trees was injurious, and left them to take their own way for the last three years. They now look more hardy and fresh than they have been for the last ten years; but what may be the result at last with the trees?—A SUBSCRIBER, *Lancaster Co., Pa.*, 1861.

Severe pruning is only necessary when an orchard has been badly neglected, and then most be considered a necessary evil. Where trees are taken care of every year, it will not be necessary to take off large limbs. "A Subscriber" acted wisely. If we are pursuing a course under which our trees languish, it is best to change, and as long as the trees continue healthy and making proper growth, no fear need be entertained for the future.

DWARF PEARS.—Would you plant an orchard of dwarf pears on such land as this? It fronts the east, naturally very rich, will produce at least a hundred bushels of corn per acre in a good season, and lies low, being at the foot of the slope. What four or five kinds are the best for family use, and for profit? Do you know if the King apple has been cultivated in Western Pennsylvania, and how it succeeds.—SUBSCRIBER, *Wash. Co., Pa.*, 1861.

Your soil and situation, we think, would do well for pears. For half a dozen varieties, we would recommend the following:—Tyson, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Diel, Buffum, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Vicar of Winkfield. We do not know that the King apple has been cultivated in Western Pennsylvania, but we think there can be no question as to its success there.

ONTARIO GRAPE.—Please to inform me, through the RURAL, if you have been able to obtain any additional information in regard to the merits of the Ontario grape the past season.—*** *Fayetteville, Onon. Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

We are not yet prepared to express an opinion in regard to the Ontario grape. It is large and of fair quality, about as good as the Isabella, but as to its earliness, &c., we know but little. All the specimens we have seen were from the same grower, and no doubt received good care.

Horticultural Notes.

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LIST OF FRUITS.

LIST OF VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION—*Apples.*—Rambo, Maiden's Blush, Wine Sap, Fall Wine, Early Harvest, White Pippin, Jersey Black, Smith's Cider, Trenton Early, American Summer Pearmain, Fall Pippin, Carolina Red June, and White Winter Pearmain, for most localities.

Pears on Pear Roots.—Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Bartlett, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Early Catharine, Stephens Genesee, Julienne.

Dwarf Pears or Pears on Quince.—Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, White Doyenne, Buffum, and Flemish Beauty, if double worked.

Cherries on Mahaleb Stocks.—Early Richmond, Early May.

Peaches.—Crawford's Early, Van Zandt's Superb, Crawford's Late, October Yellow, Serrate Early York, Old Mixon Free.

Quinces.—Orange Quince.

Currants.—Red Grape, White Dutch, and Red Dutch.

Gooseberries.—Houghton's Seedling, Mountain Seedling.

Grapes.—Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Clinton, Diana, Delaware.

Raspberries.—Ohio Everbearing, Purple Cane, American Yellow Cap.

Strawberries.—Wilson's Albany, Longworth's Prolific, Large Early Scarlet, Hooker, (for amateurs.)

RECOMMENDED AS PROMISING WELL.—*Apples.*—Northern Spy, Pickard's Reserve, Golden Sweet, Broadwell, Fall Green Sweet, Peck's Pleasant, Indiana Favorite.

Standard Pears.—Des Nonnes. *On Quince.*—Des Nonnes, Vicar of Winkfield, or Le Cure.

Cherries.—Belle Magnifique, Donna Maria, Reina Hortense, Late Duke.

Currants.—White Grape, Victoria.

Grapes.—Hartford Prolific.

Report from the Society's Circulars, so far as returned, January 14th, 1861.—No variety named, unless recommended by four different cultivators. The figure opposite the name denotes the number of individuals recommending the variety. Total number of Circulars returned, 10.

Best Six Varieties of Apples.—Red Astrachan, 4; American Summer Pearmain, 4; Rambo, 5; Wine Sap, 5; Early Harvest, 8; Maiden's Blush, 4.

Total number of varieties returned, including the above, 31.

Best Twelve Varieties of Apples.—American Summer Pearmain, 4; Rambo, 8; Newtown Pippin, 4; Early Harvest, 8; Maiden's Blush, 9, Rawles' Janet, 5, Wine Sap, 5; Fall Wine, 6. Total number of varieties returned, 56.

Best Six Varieties of Standard Pears.—(Only six cultivators answering.)—Bartlett, 4; Flemish Beauty, 6, White Doyenne, 6, Seckel, 5. Total number of varieties named, 19.

Best Six Varieties of Pears on Quince Stocks.—Duchesse d'Angouleme, 4; White Doyenne, 4; Buffum, 4; Stevens' Genesee, 4; Beurre Diel, 5; Louise Bonne de Jersey, 4. Total number returned, 24.

APPLES.—There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally loved than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every family lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries.

A raw, mellow apple, is digested in an hour and a half; while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert which can be placed on the table, is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines.

If families could be induced to substitute the apple, sound, ripe, and luscious, for the pies, cakes, candies, and other sweetmeats with which their children are too often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.—*Dr. Hall.*

GENESEE VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The meeting of this Society, for the election of officers and committees, and transaction of annual business, will be held at the Court House, in this city, on Monday, February 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Domestic Economy.

TOMATO CATSUP—FRUIT JAR CEMENT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Seeing an inquiry in a late number of your valuable paper for a recipe to make catsup, I send mine, which we think excellent. Take good, ripe tomatoes, steam them till done, then squeeze them through a colander, all but the skins; boil the juice till quite thick, then add a quart of good vinegar to four quarts of juice, put in pepper and salt and spices to suit your taste.

For Cement—take one pound of rosin to an ounce of tallow, and melt together.—ANNA BONINE, *Waterloo, N. Y.*, 1861.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Noticing a call in your paper for a recipe for tomato catsup, I will send you mine, which I think can't be beat: Four quarts of tomatoes; one of vinegar; four red peppers; three tablespoons of salt; two of black pepper; two of allspice; one of cloves; three nutmegs. I boil my tomatoes as long as I can and not burn, and then strain through a flour sieve, add one pint of vinegar and boil down again, then add the other pint of vinegar with all the other articles, and boil down as thick as I can. If it is boiled sufficiently (as it is the boiling that makes it keep well,) it will keep three years if made right, and it is nice, I tell you.—MRS. J. L. HOLT, *Rockville, Conn.*, 1861.

OBSERVING an inquiry in the late RURAL NEW-YORKER for making catsup, I send the following, which I know to be far superior to any other.

Heat the tomatoes, then squeeze them through a sieve. To six quarts of the pulp and juice add three quarts of the best vinegar, set it over a slow fire to boil, and when it begins to thicken add half an ounce each of cloves, allspice and pepper, one-fourth ounce of cinnamon, and two nutmegs, all finely powdered; boil it to the consistency of thin mush, then add four tablespoonfuls of salt. When cold, bottle and seal it. This should be boiled in a porcelain kettle, or removed from brass to tin before the salt is added.

SEALING WAX.—Melt in a tin basin, or some iron dish, two ounces gum shellac and four ounces resin. When melted, add two ounces beeswax, and some coloring material to suit the fancy. For a bright red, add two ounces vermillion; for green, add chrome green, &c. When required for use, set the basin on the stove, melt the wax, and insert the bottles.—MARY R. LAMB, *Onalaska, Wis.*, 1861.

HOW TO WASH CLOTHES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish to give my sister readers of the RURAL who have not a good washing machine, a simple recipe for washing clothes, many of whom I know have never tried it—and which they will find far superior to the old-fashioned way of rub, rub, rub, pound, pound, pound, in tepid water.

Soak the clothes over night, or longer, in cold water, rubbing soap, with the hand, on the dirty spots; in the morning, wring out, and put in a pounding barrel, the dirtiest at the bottom; on these pour plenty of *boiling hot suds*, pound them, taking off the top layers as fast as done, and you will find that but a few of the very dirtiest will need [illegible] rubbing whatever, and but a [illegible] boiling. In this way I usually get my washing all out of the way before breakfast Monday mornings, and though [illegible] not exactly a pleasant recreation, yet the horrors of washing day are diminished fully one half. [illegible]

Seneca Co., N. Y., 1861.

CAKES AND CRACKERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Thinking a few more recipes would be acceptable, I send you some which I think are very good.

BELL CAKE.—Two cups of sugar; one cup of butter; one cup of cream; six eggs; one teaspoonful of saleratus; raisins. Flavor with lemon.

CREAM CAKE.—Four cups of flour; two cups of cream; two cups of sugar; four eggs; one teaspoonful of saleratus; salt.

TUMBLER CAKE.—Four tumblers of flour; two do. of sugar; one do. of milk; three-fourths do. of butter; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar; two eggs; raisins.

I would like to inquire of the readers of the RURAL how to make good baker's soda crackers, that will be brittle. Also, how to make sweet crackers.

West Cheshire, Conn., 1861. ELIZABETH.

APPLE JELLY.—In answer to the inquiry of "Housewife," in the RURAL of Dec. 22d, "whether any one has made apple jelly to compare with that in a tin, left when sweet apples have been baked," I would say I have, and for the benefit of housewives, I will state my method. Wash, and cut in quarters, (to be sure of no impurities,) any quantity of apples you choose, boil them in a porcelain kettle one hour with just enough water to cover them; place them in a colander, or sieve, but do not mash them, and let them drain over night; to every pound of juice, after straining it through a cotton jelly-bag, add one pound of refined sugar; boil briskly about ten minutes, flavor according to taste, (quince is my choice,) and turn into molds.—A. SUBSCRIBER, *Haysville, Ohio*, 1861.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL NEW-YORKER as to the manner of making buckwheat cakes without soda, I send mine, which we think very good. One pint corn meal to four pints buckwheat flour; one tablespoonful salt, enough warm water to make thick batter,—add nearly a teacup of hop yeast, and let rise. I think our friends will like this.—A SUBSCRIBER, *New Garden, Ind.*, 1861.

FRIED CAKES.—Take 4 tablespoons of sugar; 7 eggs; 3 tablespoons of butter; 1 teacup of sweet milk; 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; 1 teaspoon of soda.—MAGGIE, *Nunda, N. Y.*, 1861.

ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK.—Will some one send a recipe to the RURAL NEW-YORKER for making leather work, with autumn leaves, and oblige Mrs. M. J. B., *Mortonsville, Woodford Co., Ky.*, 1861.

SARSAPARILLA SIRUP.—If any of the RURAL readers have a recipe for sarsaparilla sirup, will they please send it.—E. P. G., *Dallas, Texas*, 1861.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

AGAIN WE SAY,—Use DE LAND & Co.'s Saleratus. If you have any regard for the health of yourself or family, throw to the dogs the miserable, impure stuff, which has so long exercised your patience, and made your bread, pastry, &c., disgusting to look at or to taste. DE LAND'S Chemical Saleratus is perfectly pure, and will produce the most satisfactory results when used in preparing food. It is sold by most grocers and storekeepers. It is manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

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Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MY FRIEND.

I did not know her in my childhood's years,
When all the world seemed like a fairy land,
And love a thing of course; or in my youth,
When to the future hope a bright promise
A gorgeous coloring gave, and the light heart,
By sorrow unsubdued, had not been taught
The worth of faithful love, but after years
Of sad experience in the world's cold ways,
Trusting too oft a fair outside to find
Myself betrayed by seeming truth, when I
Had almost learned to doubt as false
Each friendly tone I heard, she came to me

She loved me — it, to woman, in her hours
Of sadness or discouragement, how such
Appreciating love can warm the heart
Into new life, how such true friendship takes
The sting from all our griefs.

Seldom 'tis given
The precious boon, a heart that loves us, and
A mind that understands our feelings too
Such was my friend; who not alone gave me
Her loving sympathy, but knew besides
Why I was sad. She chided not when I
To my sad thoughts gave words, but by her love
Chased each dark cloud away

How often to our youthful zeal we prate
Of faithful friendship, but to years mature
'Tis given alone to know its real worth.

Geneva, Wis., 1860. B. C. D.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

OVER-DRESSING, AGAIN.

It is well that the Rural has opened its pages to discussion upon this subject, for extravagance in dress has become the national sin of American women, and notwithstanding Linda's spirited defence, they are without excuse.

The fact that husbands are often bought by an expensive toilet, is the very reason that over-dressing should be avoided, for what true woman would wish to marry a man who wedded only for wealth. However, that class is small which, in seeking a bride, places wealth before personal attractions, and when introductions are solicited to "that little butterfly of a coquette, made radiantly beautiful by silks and laces," in nine cases out of ten it is something in the look, word, manner, or in the taste displayed, that is the chief feature of attraction; and, generally speaking, an elaborate and showy wardrobe does little to assist in gaining admiration. On the contrary, (if we dress to *please* the gentlemen,) they must often be *displeased*, if not disgusted at the low standard by which we judge their taste in our extravagant attire. I am sure they would be better pleased, if the fair ones used a little more common sense, becoming women of America in the nineteenth century.

Linda says that "personal beauty is rarely appreciated, except it be assisted with the elegance of dress." In good society at present, personal beauty in simple but tasteful array is appreciated more highly than plainer features associated with rich apparel. But few things have a greater bearing upon our success in society than dress, which depends not so much upon its elegance, as its grace and fitness. Expensive attire may usually be dispensed with, but taste and neatness can never be omitted. I know a beautiful lassie who was wooed and won in a corn-colored print, and whose suitor was highly educated and refined, moving in the first circles in our great metropolis. Her beauty was none the less appreciated because of her simple dress. Vulgarity is often clothed in a silken garb, but refinement cannot be mistaken in tasteful though unassuming garments.

"And often the chief attraction of the handsome face is dependent on some peculiarity of style, or shade of color in dress, which is made the subject of study by those who know the secret of their power in society." It is the duty and privilege of woman to make her dress a subject of study, and adopt that which is most becoming. Every delineation of form and feature should be taken into consideration, and from among the great variety of styles in fashion, that one selected which will enable her to appear to the best advantage. Expensive and superfluous dress is not necessary to produce a pleasing effect. It is good judgment and skill in every department of the toilet, however minute. If I were to appear an evening in company with a view to charm an ideal admirer, I should certainly choose the dress which would give the best effect, though it were of plain material, rather than the most elegant, if it were deficient in any particular. Let the clothing be fashionable and faultless, but it need not be superfluous to be admired.

Certainly, American gentlemen do not prefer the stolid English, the phlegmatic German, or the plain features of the French, to our fair and spirited women, with all their sin of dress; but if the dear little wife who presides in the sweet vine-wreathed cottage of our own beautiful land, without adopting the sober colors of the English, would study more perfectly the true science and art of dress, in which the French excel, she could, with less inconvenience, be arrayed becomingly in the style her husband most dearly loves to see, which is oftener the tidy print, or the robe of plain material. Is it not, gentlemen? As we like to please the fastidious of the other sex, let us hear their views upon this important subject.

Piffard, N. Y., Jan., 1861. Jane E. Higby

[For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

SKATING FOR LADIES.

We have observed with much satisfaction that the art of skating is becoming popular among the ladies, and though it would hardly be considered an innovation in Holland, where it has long been practiced by the rural dames, yet here it is comparatively a new thing to see ladies striking out upon the ice with all the boldness and indifference of practiced skaters. The ladies, I think, show their good sense in entering with so much zeal into a recreation at once so beneficial and so free from all objection.

It is to be hoped that this manly and invigorating sport will receive a new impetus from its fair devotees, and be no longer looked upon as mere childish amusement. The effect is already becoming apparent, for grown men, who lately thought themselves far above such child's play, as they termed it, are often seen conducting their fair companions to the ice, and teaching them to perform evolutions they had themselves almost forgotten. The ladies, however, frequently evince such an aptitude in learning, that their instructors are speedily left behind, and they can then smile at the awkwardness of their less graceful teachers, and exult in their own stability, though but a short time before they never ventured on the ice but to find themselves sadly removed from the perpendicular. A good skatress (pardon the new word) is a most graceful object whether, like the virgin huntress Harpalyce she vies with the wind in swiftness,

"Volucrem fuga praevertitur Eurum"

or, without apparent effort, like the circling bird of prey, sails in gentle curves. Her dress, added to an inborn ease of carriage, gives her, when at full speed, an airy lightness, which man, with his stiff clothing, can never perfectly acquire.

And then, as a health giving exercise, it is unsurpassed. No swinging of heavy dumb-bells within the four walls of a gymnasium, no scaling of lofty ropes and ladders, not even the exhilirating canter of a spirited pony, can suffuse the cheeks with a more glowing tint of Nature's rouge. How the deep respirations of the pure and bracing air of Winter expand the lungs, quicken the circulation, brace up the weak nerves, and cause the spirits to overflow with gushing exuberance.

The peculiar aspect of things at this season lends a kind of charm to the sport. The delicate frost-work with which the trees are fringed, glitters in the sunbeams like the flash of myriads of gems and contrasts so strongly to the deep green hues of summer. The beautiful nights, too, seem to possess additional brightness, and skating has almost the fascination of a scene of enchantment in the soft radiance of moonlight. Besides these attractions, the rapid motion which a few skillful strokes give the practiced skater, produces sensations of delight which can scarcely ever wear away. It seems apparently unaccountable to glide so swiftly almost without exertion, that we can hardly realize we are not inspired by some wierd influence, or like Mercury, have wings to our feet.

Indeed, instead of being boyish, as many were wont to think, it is one of the most manly, exciting, invigorating, and delightful recreations with which we are acquainted, and we only wonder that it has hitherto met with so little favor from the fair sex. Americans, and especially American ladies, are justly censured by foreigners for not taking sufficient out door exercise, and their pale faces and fragile forms show the accusation to be only too well founded. We hope there is a good time coming, when the youthful maiden will discard the pale lily and take up the blushing rose as the emblem of true nobility. And, fair ladies, let me add, when you seek to paint your cheeks with that ruddy hue, don't wend your way to the apothecaries, but with a pair of trusty skates betake yourselves to the ice, and be assured that from those who seek Nature's favors in the right way, she will not withhold the boon.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1861. Coxus

HOPE FOR ROUGH BOYS.

Don't be discouraged, mother. What though the boys are rude and rough, that should not discourage you. The new farm is rough and rugged when the husbandman first begins to till it, but by patient toil he gradually extracts the roots, removes the boulders, levels the knolls, and fills the hollows. If the soil seem at first to refuse a return for his toil — presenting only heaps of rocks, and more unsightly heaps of barren earth — don't let him be discouraged, for there is a mine of wealth in the deeply-dug and well-wrought field, which shall soon yield ample profits for the labor and *patience* invested. The old marsh shall blush with beauty and health. The sand-hill shall yet be spread with a carpet of green a monarch might be proud to own and tread. The boulders shall yet kiss the feet of both the proud and humble — the poor and the rich — and draw forth praises from the man of science and of taste. The tough, unsightly tussock shall yet yield food that feeds the tiller. Don't be discouraged, mother; for those very forbidding characteristics in your boy, when checked and moulded by an intelligent and persevering discipline, will be of vast worth to him when a man. It may cost more to subdue and direct a stubborn will, but when the work is done, you have made an efficient commander. It may cost more to polish the rude boy, but you have succeeded in giving the world a *man* instead of a statue. There is a jewel under that forbidding frown and hostile resentment. If you would realize its full value, be very patient. Train surely and carefully.

Your investment may not at *once* yield you a return; nay, it may be years ere it affords you much fruit of a desirable beauty or richness; but be well assured of this: the more diligent and patient your toil, the sooner will you be blessed with a satisfactory return.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

Fashion kills more women than toil and sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task will live and grow old, and see two or three generations of her mistresses fade and pass away. The washer woman, with scarce a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all die around her. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby.

It is a sad truth that fashion pampered women are almost worthless for all the good ends of human life. They have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great purpose in life; they accomplish no worthy ends. They are only doll forms in the hands of milliners and servants, to be dressed and fed to order. They dress nobody; they feed nobody, they instruct nobody; they bless nobody; and save nobody. They write no books; they set no rich examples of virtue and womanly life. If they rear children, servants and nurses do all save to conceive and give them birth. And when reared, what are they? What do they ever amount to, but weaker scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong minded women, who had as little to do with fashion as with the changing clouds.

A Touching Sight.—Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender woman, who had been all weakness and dependence while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune. As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy tree is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so woman, who is the dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden and irretrievable calamity.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE BEGGAR.

BY AMANDA T. JONES

By the pavement, idly musing
In the glowing autumn air,
Mid the din of wheels confusing,
Stands the beggar, pale with care
Along the street the wearied feet
Of trade-worn men go to and fro,
And laughing girls, gold-crowned with curls,
Leap by with faces all a-glow

Crimson robes, in gorgeous fashion,
Wave before him in the breeze,
But his eyes are dim with passion,
Taking no delight in these
O'er his head locks are spread
White as moon illumined cloud,
He is old,—but how cold
is the pity of a crowd!

Rays of sunshine, quick and elfish,
Touch his eyes of faded blue,
As if even light were selfish
And would mock him with its hue
Glide away, oh, scarlet day,—
Let night hide his sorrow deep,
Twilight pale sooth his pain,—
None should see an old man weep

See him clutch the iron railing
With his seamed and dusky hands;
For his little strength is failing,
And he swayeth as he stands
Who will heed his bitter need?
Stalwart forms are stalking past—
All unheard his pleading word,
And the red sun sinketh fast.

Oh, if but a boy would sadden
To a look of gentle ruth!
As he hurries by to gladden
Some dear home with sunny youth.
Woe is deep, smiles are cheap,
But a smile can half restore
Gleams of thought richly fraught
With the light and love of yore.

Once how bravely could he tussle
With the strong in friendly strife,
Proud of well tried limb and muscle,
Valiant in his vigorous life
Now his arm, hardly warm
With the red blood's lazy tide,
Weak and old — scarce can hold
By the railing at his side

Age has smitten him with languor,
But with sudden, desperate tread,
And with self-accusing anger,
Starts he forth to earn his bread
Vainly starts, soon departs
All the strength that longing gave,
Sinking down — ah, met the town
Soon must dig this beggar's grave

Kindly, Twilight, bend above him
With thy meek and tender grace—
Gentle Winds, draw near and love him—
Clouds, rain dew upon his face
All the crowd, worn and proud,
Shall look down with saddened eyes,
When the day, red and gay,
Gilds the pavement where he lies

Black Rock, N. Y., 1861

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

ELEMENTARY LITERATURE.

The world is suffering under a flood of Books got up expressly for the benefit of children and youth. Scores of second rate minds, ambitious of imparting their knowledge and thought, and perhaps sensible of their comparative unfitness to address the maturer intellects of men and women, are continually turning to the field of so-called juvenile literature to find a suitable sphere for the exercise of their talents. Thus we are met on every hand by books for beginners,— books designed to simplify the principles of science to the understandings of the young, and to reduce thought to the level of their capacities. The value of this class of writing is of course various; while some are so very simple as to disgust those for whom they are intended, and others so admirable as to be the almost equal delight of young and old, the majority have, perhaps, no very decided character, as is to be expected of works making no claim to originality, but only aiming to present in a popular and attractive form the discoveries and sentiments of original thinkers. Passing by the probable good accomplished by this multitude of books for elementary instruction and entertainment, let us consider for a moment the disadvantages of placing in the hands of the young, for study or perusal, works giving at second-hand the information originally presented by a superior class of books.

Persons of any considerable reading cannot have failed to notice in how much more clear, forcible, and intelligible manner, opinions, sentiments, and truths are placed before the reader's mind by writers to whom they belong by original thought or discovery, than by others who have no right to them but that of acceptance, and who only aim to interpret and popularize them. The reason of this is evident. The processes, often severe and toilsome, by which the searcher for new truths reaches his object, the patient going over again and again, all the approaches to the subject in hand, so familiarize the whole matter to his mind that when he comes to speak of it he does so with ease, and naturally employs the plainest, simplest language, in announcing and explaining his discovery. Whatever additions subsequent investigation may make, the original or central idea of any science or system is not likely ever to be stated with such distinctness and directness as by its founder, for no other can be said to have such intimate and thorough acquaintance with it, and it is to be supposed that the one who understands a thing best will communicate it best to others. The opposite notion, that the appreciative disciple will make the principles or doctrines of his master more intelligible to the common mind than the master himself, is the excuse for a large proportion of the book-making now and for years past going on. That the proposal to play the interpreter between the great teachers and the mass of learners is quite gratuitous, so far as any desire on the part of the former to be so explained is concerned, no one will be disposed to deny, while the encouragement the latter continually receive in their efforts to simplify and reduce to common comprehension the ideas of their masters, is due to the fact that the studying and reading world have fallen into the belief that they are not endowed with minds capable of receiving those ideas as originally enunciated.

And this leads us to speak of the greatest disadvantage the use of juvenile books is likely to prove to us; it tends to frighten us away from better books. If one had courage and resolution to break through the dread of great authors, which an exclusive acquaintance with inferior ones inspires, the harm of studying only those of the latter class in early life might be in considerable measure repaired in later years; but to such an extent does the ordinary system of education increase our natural awe of great names, that too often we content ourselves with drinking from the lesser streams of thought and knowledge rather than attempt (what seems too bold an undertaking,) to reach the highest sources of human wisdom. But if, as we supposed above, the discoverers in science and the great masters of thought communicate themselves more successfully than others can speak for them, what hinders our going directly to them for instruction? We surely do ourselves a wrong if we accept anything less than the best teaching we can obtain. What boy or girl, old enough to read anything worthy the name of poetry, but can understand Shakspeare, and Milton, and Homer, better than scores of the minor poets? Why then should they not be encouraged to read those first, leaving an acquaintance with singers of feebler, more imitative strain, till they have secured the best? There is certainly no need of approaching, through a crowd of lesser lights, the poets who are acknowledged on all hands to express themselves in the clearest, simplest, most natural language in which poetical thought can be clothed. And, what is true of Poetry, is equally so of Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Political Economy, or any other branch of science. Clearness of thought gives clearness of expression; and whoever is master of the principles of any science is master of the language of that science, and of course can make its principles more easy of comprehension by others. The only necessity for the great proportion of elementary books of science arises from children being set to study at a very early age; but we deny that there is really anything gained by such a course; when boys and girls are old enough to undertake with profit, Geography, History, Mathematics, Language, &c., they are sure to get the best help from the best writers. A.

South Livonia, N. Y., 1861.

"BORN ABROAD."

Now, brothers are born abroad, by the wayside, on the train, in town and country — everywhere, but in the old "homestead." There is even a bond woven closer than a common pulse, the bond woven of identical association. The same trees to dream under, the same hearth to creep to, the same wood to be sprinkled with rainbows, the same meadows for the berries and the birds, and the one brook for the angling, the same birthplace for the dead — for they are "born into the spirit world" now-a-day — the like sweet faith for the living; these are the things which make that saying true, "better is a friend that is near, than a brother afar off." Not born along the trail or the warpath, but in the place hallowed by that love whose embrace warms us into life, and those dyings that ally us to the dwellers in the bright homestead of Heaven, and make no "poor relation" of the people in Paradise.

To be born at a neighbor's, to sit in the twilight of an alien, to love the vine that stranger hands have trained, is the lot of more than half the world. Happy is he who can trace the far apart threads of lives that are lovely, till they all converge in some dear beginning of living and loving. Let those threads be gossamer, floating never so lightly on the summer wind, if only they are fastened there; let that beginning be of the humblest, if it only be my home and yours; if only ours and theirs.

And happy he, the landscape of whose childhood cannot be effaced by Vandals like a record upon a slate; where God did some plowing as we think, and left the furrows of his hills, or the mighty "bout" of his mountains, but where in fact He wrote with His fingers, even as on the tables of stone on Sinai, and sculptured a home for us when living, that should outlast the Sexton's for us when dead. Thank God they cannot say to the great billow of green that tosses a forest above "the cot where we were born," "Peace be still," and those billows shall obey. They may make an eyelet hole indeed through the mountain, and fling the iron shuttle with its thread of thunder from base to base, but the sun must still climb those eastern cliffs ere it is morning, and they must glow with the last steps of day before it can be night. — *B. F. Taylor.*

HOW TO SECURE INDEPENDENCE.

To secure independence, the practice of simple economy is all that is necessary. Economy neither requires superior courage nor eminent virtues; it is satisfied with ordinary energy, and the capacity of average minds. Economy, at bottom, is but the spirit of order applied in the administration of domestic affairs: it means management, regularity, prudence, and the avoidance of waste. The spirit of economy was expressed by our Divine Master in these words, "Gather up the fragments that remain, so that nothing may be lost." His omnipotence did not disdain the small things of life; and even while revealing His infinite power to the multitude, He taught the pregnant lesson of carefulness of which all stand so much in need.

Economy also means the power of resisting present gratification for the purpose of securing a future good; and in this light it represents the ascendency of reason over animal instincts. It is altogether different from penuriousness; for it is economy that can always best afford to be generous. It does not make money an idol, but regards it as a useful agent. As Dean Swift observes, "we must carry money in the head, not in the heart." Economy may be styled the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the mother of Liberty. It is eminently conservative of character, of domestic happiness, and social well-being. It allays irritation, and produces content. It makes men lovers of public order and security. It deprives the agitator of his stock in trade, by removing suffering, and renders his appeals to class-hatred completely innocuous. When workmen by their industry and frugality have secured their own independence, they will cease to regard the sight of others' well-being in the light of a wrong inflicted on themselves; and it will no longer be possible to make political capital out of their imaginary woes. — *London Quarterly Review.*

The truest criterion of a man's character and conduct is invariably to be found in the opinion of his own family circle, who, having daily and hourly opportunities of forming a judgment of him, will not fail in doing so. It is a far higher testimony in his favor for him to secure the esteem and love of a few individuals, within the privacy of his own home, than the good opinion of hundreds in his immediate neighborhood, or that of ten times the number residing at a distance. In fact, next to a close and impartial self-scrutiny, no question comes so near the truth as for a man to ask himself — "What is thought of me by the familiar circle of my own fireside?" Would that all remembered this!

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CONSOLATIONS OF HEAVEN

BY JENNIE M. WARD.

How oft have hope's visions
Deceived the fond-hearted
Like the rainbow they shone—
Like the rainbow departed—
When their light, that once sparkled,
Is darkened and gone,
See! the rainbow that fades not,
It arches God's throne!

Earth's gourds, oh, how tempting
Their flowers and their fruit,
How we love their sweet shadow,
But a worm's at the root!
When *thy* gourd, that once sheltered,
Is withered away,
Be the shadow of Jesus
Thy shelter and stay!

As the Dove, when of old,
From the ark it went forth,
Some green spot to rest on,
To seek through the earth;
When it found that the deluge,
So deep and so dark,
Left no green spot uncovered,
Returned to the ark,—

So, when floods of affliction
Have deluged all round,
And no green spot of gladness,
No Hope-branch is found,
Then flee to the Savior,
The true ark of rest!
Oh, there's no place of shelter
Like His pitying breast!

From Him, thine own Savior,
Whate'er may betide thee,
No distance can sever,
No sorrow divide thee;
Earth's friends *may forsake*—
But He'll forsake — never;
Earth's loved ones *must die*,—
But He lives—forever.

Wilson, N. Y., 1861

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

TRUST IN GOD.

"Casting all your care upon Him; for he careth for you."—1 Peter, 5: vii.

Few things are more calculated to prevent us from serving God effectually than carking care. Yet, there is much in the world that is fitted to beget such a feeling in the mind of the christian. The corruption of his own heart is often a source of unhappiness to him; and even if, by the grace of God, all his inward foes are not only subdued, but are utterly driven out of his bosom, there is still enough to weigh down his soul. And the temporal circumstances of the child of God are often such as to beget anxiety. His home is often the abode of poverty. Frequently he watches day after day at the couch of a loved one, and sees the light go out from eyes that have beamed softly upon him. Or he has stood by the lifeless form of the companion of his childhood, or followed to the grave her who had been the "angel of his household." Under such circumstances, we are in danger of being swallowed up with over much sorrow. But the text recommends a better course of action, namely, casting our care upon God.

The [illegible] as though they supposed they had nothing to do in regard to their salvation. They act as though they expected to be wafted to heaven without exercising any watchfulness in avoiding the dangers that beset the voyager upon the sea of life. Such carelessness as this has no warrant from the Scriptures; but they everywhere teach the necessity of watchfulness. They represent the christian as a warrior. If the soldier fails to be on his guard, he is likely to be surprised by his foes, and to suffer loss. Is the careless professor likely to "Fight the good fight of faith?" We will never wear the victor's crown until we have fought many battles. But after we have discharged our duty, we should then leave the result with God. We are to rely unfalteringly upon His promises, even when to the eye of reason all appears dark and hopeless. The man of strong faith is careful for nothing. Though his bark is out upon the stormy sea, and the clouds gather darkly around him, he does not despond, for faith shows him Christ standing at the helm.

Many are the reasons why the christian should cast his care upon God; but the one given in our text, that "He careth for him," is sufficient. There is a heartless philosophy in the world, that seeks to rob man of the watch-care of God. It asks scoffingly, whether the sovereign of a million worlds will condescend to take any notice of so insignificant a creature as man. But it has never yet been proven that man holds an inferior place in the scale of being; and whatever false philosophy may teach, the believer in Revelation knows that God watches over the interests of His children with the greatest care. The infidel may tell us that—

"To Him no high, no low, no great, no small,
He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all
* * * * * * *
He sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish, or a sparrow fall;
Atoms, or systems, into ruin hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and now a world."

But Christ said to his disciples, "Ye are of more value than many sparrows. As long as it is admitted that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son to die, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life," it will be impossible to deny that He takes a deep interest in the welfare of His children.

The character of God is such, as to afford a firm foundation for trust in Him. He cannot fail to supply the wants of His children on account of ignorance of those wants. The child may die for want of the comforts of life, which its earthly parent would rejoice to supply, was he not ignorant of its condition; but the eye of our heavenly Father is ever upon us—His ear is open to our faintest cry. How cheering to the humble christian is the language of Christ, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

And his power is equal to his knowledge. Many an earthly parent has wept over the misery from which he was unable to shield his child. Often has the earthly monarch seen the happiness of his faithful subjects destroyed by a ruthless invader, whose progress he had not the power to stay; but no being in heaven or earth has the power to pluck His children out of the hand of God.

Shall he be cast down who has such a protector? Shall he repine over the petty sorrows of life, whose privilege it is constantly to look up and say to God, "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee." Shall he not rather rejoice in the fact, that God has assured him that "His light afflictions, which are but for a moment, shall work out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." S. L. Leonard.

Bristol, Wis., 1861.

The Traveller.

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Series.—Number Two.

Quartz mining—Quartz Crushing—Hydraulic mining—Gold, where found—Amount of gold and silver coined in the past ten years—Amount of coin in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1860.

THERE are various kinds of mining in California. Quartz mining is now considered the most safe and profitable mining carried on in the whole country. As the process is not familiar to a great many in the Atlantic States, a detailed description may not be uninteresting.

The position of a quartz lead in the mountain is generally at an angle ranging from twenty to fifty degrees. The most common method of working it is to sink a perpendicular shaft at a sufficient distance from the line where the vein is seen to crop out on the surface, and strike the angle at the depth desired, or thereabouts. From this shaft, workmen commence removing the quartz along the vein, to form a tunnel, and as the rock is removed much more easily and rapidly by beginning at the tunnel, and working upward, this plan, of course, is adopted.

The "Allison Ranch Lead," at Grass Valley, Nevada Co., is the best paying, most extensive quartz mine in the State, or, in fact, in the whole world! Under the guidance of one of the proprietors, and arrayed in an India-rubber suit of clothing, we descended the shaft. On reaching the bottom we found a considerable stream of water running in the center of the railway constructed along the tunnel to the shaft. On, on we went, trying to keep a sure footing on the rail track, inasmuch as water-tight boots even then became a very necessary accompaniment to the India-rubber clothing. The miners, who were removing the quartz from the ledge, looked more like half-drowned sea-lions, than like men. We did not ascertain their wages, but we are quite sure they deserve all they obtain. Stooping, or rather half lying down upon the wet rock, among fragments of quartz, props of wood, and streams of water, with pick in hand, and by a dim but water-proof lantern, a man was strenuously at work, picking down the rock—the gold bearing rock—and which, although very rich, was very rotten, and consequently not only paid well, but was easily quarried and crushed. Although this rock was paying not less than $550 per ton, we could not see the first speck of gold in it after a diligent search for that purpose. At the bottom of the drift, another man was employed to shovel the quartz into a tub standing on a railway car, and push it to the shaft, where it was drawn up and taken to the mill.

We now invite the reader to visit the mill and note the *modus operandi* of crushing the rock and extracting the gold. After the quartz is emptied from the cart into the yard, and the large pieces broken by hand to about the size of a man's fist, or a little smaller, they are shoveled with the dust and finer portions of rock upon an inclined table or hopper, on which a small stream of water is conveyed through a pipe from above, and by which the quartz is washed down the hopper to a solid, cast iron bed-plate, and beneath the stampers. The stampers being elevated by convex arms attached to a revolving shaft, which is propelled by steam power, when at the required height, fall suddenly down upon the quartz, and being shod with heavy cast iron, which, added to [illegible] from 600 to 1,000 pounds, crushes the [illegible] upon which it falls. In front of the stampers [illegible] very fine sieve, or screen, through which the water, gold, and pulverized quartz, are constantly being splashed by the falling of the stampers, and should the rock not be pulverized sufficiently fine to pass through these discharge screens, it again falls back upon the bed-plate, to receive another crushing. If fine enough, it falls upon an apron, or into an amalgamating box containing quicksilver, and into which a dash-board is inserted, that all the water, gold, and tailings may pass through the quicksilver to an inclined plane, or blanket-table below. Across and above the apron, or amalgamating box, a small trough is fixed with holes in the bottom for the purpose of distributing clean water equally on the apron or into the amalgamating box, and by which the pulverized rock and gold not saved above is washed down to the blanket-table and there saved.

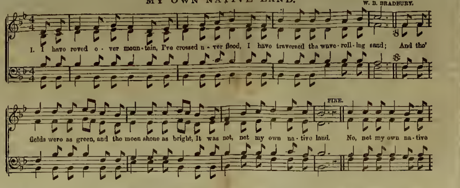
Another novel invention for gold mining is termed "hydraulic mining." By this process, which consists in passing a stream of water through a conduit from a bulkhead with great pressure upon the dirt and earth to be removed, whole mountain sides have been washed down, and their golden treasures exposed to the eyes and hands in search for them. Some serious effects of the labors of gold diggers is seen in the filling up of the river beds and preventing their higher navigation. Gulches and ravines are filled with their "waste earth," and afford wagon roads across places otherwise impassable. In one place we discovered huge trees buried in an upright position, and only a few feet of their tops peering above the earth and rocks piled about them.

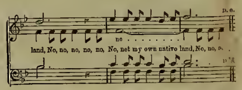
Gold (and very likely the love of it,) exists, to a greater or less extent, in almost every country. It has been found in small quantities in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Germanic States, Turkey, and even in England. The produce of the Russian gold mines is from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually. Besides California and Australia, gold is found in Hindostan, China, Malacca, Japan, Borneo, New Guinea, and New Zealand. It has also been discovered in considerable quantities in Lower Canada, and recently Vermont claims similar honors. The eastern gold region of the United States is considered as beginning in Virginia, and extending through North and South Carolina into Alabama. In 1843, $1,200,000 was dug from the mines of Virginia. The west coast of America is the region having the greatest number of gold deposits. It is found in all the *South American* States, and is also procured from various parts of Africa to the amount of $2,500,000 annually. It is estimated that the total yield of gold during the year 1859 was $260,000,000; and it is now supposed that the whole stock of gold and silver now in circulation throughout the world is $4,000,000,000! During the last *ten years* the coinage of gold and silver in the world has amounted to the astonishing sum of $2,200,000,000.

It would be an item of interest to know how much gold (in value) is used yearly in the arts. In the single business of dentistry, in the United States, $2,500,000 is annually consumed. S. N. B.

THE NATIVES OF ALGIERS.—The higher the position of the Moorish lady, the less is her mind likely to be kindled by education. For nearly thirty years have the French given laws to Algeria, and yet there is not one of the natives who has adopted a single European idea, or deviated in the slightest degree from the traditional habits and institutions of his ancestors.—*The Corsair and his Conqueror.*

MY OWN NATIVE LAND. W. B. BRADBURY.





2. And the right hand of friendship how oft have I grasped,
Smiling eyes have looked brightly and bland;
But still happier far were the hours that I passed,
In the west, in my own native land,
Yes, in my own native land.

3. Then all hail, dear Columbia, the land that we love,
And where flourishes liberty's tree:
'Tis the birth-place of freedom, our own native home,
'Tis the land, 'tis the land of the free,
Yes, 'tis the land of the free.

[From MASON's Normal Singer, by permission.]

THE SHIP OF THE DESERT.

FROM a translation of a French book recently issued by MASON & BROS., of New York, and which originally appeared in Paris last summer under the title of "*Les Mysteres du Desert,*" we extract the following interesting account of the animal figuratively known as the *Ship of the Desert*

Dromedaries, which bear the same relation to the camel proper as the thorough-bred does to the draught horse, are divided into classes. Those most esteemed among the Arabs come from Muscat. Some of these I have known to fetch as much as three thousand francs each. They are of a reddish color, and their speed is combined with strength. Next in value are those from Soudan, which are nearly white, of small size, but fine as thorough-bred greyhounds. These dromedaries are wonderfully fleet, but they cannot carry heavy burdens. The dromedaries of Hedjaz, of Nedjed, and of Yemen, although of good blood, have not the reputation of those mentioned above. Their value ranges from two hundred to three hundred francs. They can seldom travel more than ten leagues in a day's march; that is to say, from sunrise to sunset, deducting the three hours of mid-day, which the traveler usually devotes to refreshment and repose. Those of Muscat and of Soudan, on the contrary, can make their forty or fifty leagues within the same time.

The dromedary in general, the *dromas camelos* of the Greeks, the *camelus Arabiæ* of Pliny, is called *hedjin*, or *djemaz*, by the Arabs. Its hair, which is soft and woolly, grows more thickly upon the hump, the throat, and the limbs, than on other parts of the animal. In general appearance it resembles the ordinary camel, than which it is slighter, however, and of more elegant form; its legs and whole frame being so slender, indeed, that on first seeing it we are tempted to doubt whether it can be one of those high-bred animals of whose feats we have heard so much. Its best pace is a well-sustained trot, of unvarying speed throughout the whole journey. The walk and gallop of the animal are most distressing to the rider—particularly the walk.

On a long journey, when food is scarce, the brambles and bushes of wormwood that grow by the wayside afford a scanty repast to the dromedary, who nibbles at them without slackening his pace. Should this resource fail him, he makes the most of circumstances, and trots cheerfully on to the end of his journey. He can endure hunger for three days—thirst for eight or nine. In Hedjaz and Yemen they feed their dromedaries on beans and herbage; in Aasir, on the stones of dates; in Theama, on *dourah*, or millet, and on the tender shoots of the *acacia mimosa*, cut into little sticks and roasted over the fire.

The dromedaries are tethered, like horses, before the dwellings of their masters, who generally make them kneel down when they want to mount them. An active camel rider, however, springs at the pummel of the saddle, plants one foot against the knee of the animal, and the other on its curving neck, and gains his seat without making it kneel. The saddle, which extends from the shoulder to the haunches, is fastened with two girths. It consists simply of three pieces of wood, put together so as fit the hump, the end pieces projecting about a foot above the seat. These saddles are generally very hard, the rider's share of them being nothing but a frame of wood, covered with leather. Nature has singularly adapted to these uncomfortable seats that portion of the anatomy of an Arab that comes in contact with them; but the European who ventures on them is sure to suffer. Fortunately for myself I had long been a hardened Arab; yet, as it was a far stretch to Mokallah, I had insured myself from injury on this occasion by placing on the saddle a couple of splendid Abyssinian sheep skins, a gift from Cherif Hussein, of Abu-Arisch. The dromedary's share of the saddle is carefully padded with straw, the center of it being accurately fitted to the animal's hump, on which the hair is allowed to grow, the better to guard against friction.

The rider sits on his dromedary somewhat as a woman does on horseback. A simple halter is generally sufficient for the guidance of the animal, unless he happens to be of an intractable disposition, in which case a rein attached to a metal ring inserted in the nostrils is used. For urging on the animal they use a cane with a spike at the end of it, with which they prick him behind the ears. Sometimes a *courbash*, or whip of hippopotamus hide, is used for this purpose, but it should be applied sparingly. Generally speaking, the dromedary accommodates his pace to suit the will of his rider, putting great energy into his action when hard pressed. If over-driven, however, he either drops, exhausted, or lies sulkily down and tries to bite his tormentor.

ARTHUR, in his work on Italy, says:—"After all that we may say of an Italian sky, it is not equal to that of Egypt, nor to that of many parts of America. The most ravishing dome of blue sky my eyes ever looked upon, was from Mt. Auburn, near Boston; and the most exquisite sunrise was over the waters of Lake Erie, between Buffalo and Niagara."

THERE is nothing so true that the damps of error have not warped it; nothing so false, that a sparkle of truth is not in it.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE BEECH AS A NON-CONDUCTOR.

THERE is an article in the RURAL NEW-YORKER of the 5th ult., on "Protection from Lightning," that may possibly lead some one to seek shelter in the very spot where he may receive the fatal bolt. I am aware the assertions, that the "beech tree is a non-conductor of atmospheric electricity, and that lightning never strikes it," have gone the rounds of newspaper publication from time immemorial. It is high time that such statements were returned to the "moles and to the bats," for facts tell another story, and facts are stubborn things.

The *green* beech is a good conductor of atmospheric electricity,—the next thing to a lightning rod, the assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. There was a severe thunder-storm in this section five years ago last summer. After it was over I saw a smoke in the woods. Thinking it was the effects of lightning, my hired man and myself started off at once to see what was burning. We found that a *beech* tree had been struck by lightning, when a hemlock within two rods, and other trees all around, were uninjured and untouched. The top limbs of it were dead, and they were scattered in every direction. It was a large tree, and one side of the lower part of it was dead, rotten, and dry, for twenty feet or more, and this was burning finely. The lightning made a path as it came down from the top-most limb until it reached the green timber. It glided over this without leaving a "trace behind." The side that was dead below was marked at the roots.

Some two years after this, another beech tree was struck by lightning on my own farm, only about sixty rods from the one I have already mentioned. The top of this too was dead, but not decayed in the least. The lightning took out a strip about as large as a man's hand, until it came to the dividing line between the green and dry timber, where it broke off abruptly. Finding a good conductor, it went down harmless. Close and continued observation taught me, many years before these events took place, that lightning does not "spare the beechen tree."

Sherman, Chaut. Co., N. Y., 1861. S. HUSTIS.

THE article referred to by our correspondent, was a floating waif, and was give an insertion for the purpose of arriving at the facts. Many of our readers possess considerable skill in wood-craft, and if the statements were at variance with truth we knew they would not let the matter rest without an exposition. Prof. DEWEY gave an opinion adverse to the views expressed, and we expected to hear the relation of experiences supporting that opinion. The first of these is that of Mr. HUSTIS, and we would be pleased to hear both sides (if there be two sides to the question,) discussed.—EDS.

BIRDS' SENSE OF DANGER.

THE power of judging of actual danger, and the free and easy boldness which results from it, are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a most correct notion of a gun's range, and while scrupulously careful to keep beyond it, confine their care to this caution, though the most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing, which they do not choose to do. And they sometimes appear to make even an ostentatious use of their power, fairly putting their wit and cleverness in antagonism to that of man, for the benefit of their fellows. I lately read an account, by a naturalist in Brazil, of an expedition he made to one of the islands of the Amazon to shoot spoonbills, ibises, and other of the magnificent grallatorial birds, which were most abundant there. His design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sandpiper that preceded him, continually uttering his tell-tale cry, which aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this individual bird continue its self-imposed duty of sentinel of others, effectually preventing the approach of the fowler to the game, and yet managing to keep out of the range of his gun.—*Gosse's Romance of Natural History.*

HUMMING BIRDS.

THE Ruby Throat is very easily tamed, and is a most loving and trustful little creature. Mr. Webber has given a most interesting account of a number of Ruby Throats, which he succeeded in taming. On several occasions he had enticed the living meteors into his room by placing vases of tempting flowers on the table and adroitly closing the sash as soon as they were engaged with the flowers, but he had always lost them by their dashing at the window, and striking themselves against the glass. At last, however, his attempts were crowned with success, and "this time I succeeded in securing an unwounded captive, which, to my inexpressible delight, proved to be one of the Ruby Throated species, the most splendid and diminutive that comes north of Florida. It immediately suggested itself to me that a mixture of two parts refined sugar with one of fine honey, in ten of water, would make about the nearest approach to the nectar of flowers. While my sister ran to prepare it, I gradually opened my hand to look at my prisoner, and saw, to my no little amusement as well as suspicion, that it was actually "playing possum," feigning to be dead most skillfully. It lay on my open palm motionless for some minutes, during which I watched it in breathless curiosity. I saw it gradually open its bright little eyes, and then close them slowly as it caught my eye upon it. But when the manufactured nectar came, and a drop was touched upon the point of its bill, it came to life very suddenly, and in a moment was on its legs, drinking with eager gusto of the refreshing draught from a silver teaspoon. When sated, it refused to take any more, and sat perched with the coolest self-composure on my finger, and plumed itself quite as artistically as if on its favorite spray. I was enchanted with the bold, innocent confidence with which it turned up its keen black eyes to survey us, as much as to say, "Well, good folks, who are you?"—*Rutledge's Illustrated Natural History.*

The Young Ruralist.

MUSIC FOR YOUTH.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Some time since I wrote a short piece for the YOUNG RURALIST column of your paper, on music; and it has been responded to in a very able manner by MANLY H—— of Lima, and with your permission, I should be happy to continue the subject, as it is one that will bear study, and should be kept before the people, that they might become more interested in it and try to become proficient in its execution.

Music is a sweet gift from Heaven, by it the gorgeous palace is disrobed of its sickening splendor; and the humblest home is rendered enchanting. Then why should we not seek more diligently to cultivate the *one* talent which we all possess, for there is none which has not been blessed with a *single* talent, which, by cultivation, would at length become a source of great joy.

Music is a blessed gift, without it the gentle cooing of the dove, the sweet warbling of the wild-wood songster, the merry chirping of the crickets, the busy hum of bees, the ripling of the waters as they wend their way carelessly over the pebbles, would be forever hushed, and the world would become a dreary habitation. But the world is full of music; not a leaf stirs without adding its mite to the full chorus of forest voices; not an insect flutters its glittering wings without scattering around it a shower of fairy sounds; the thunder which rolls through the sky is not without music of its own peculiarity. As a former writer has said, "There is music even in the stars, which is heard by the eye, not the ear."

The world is a great organ; the deep rolling of the ocean is the bass, and the soprano is composed of the clear thrilling notes of the song birds, aided by the thousand commingling voices of God's creatures united in one grand anthem of praise to the Almighty Creator.

We must have music. Without it the tender heart would soon droop and die. Almost every living thing would perish unless it could express its overflowing joy. The influence of music is great upon humanity, for a single strain of music has been known to check the rising passions of a madman, and cause him to weep like a child. The influence of music is felt by children; it fills their souls with that tenderness and love for each other which they never forget in after life.

Music is a part of Heaven, the dying saint who is about to be ushered into the golden city, longs to depart this life and be with angels who are continually making melody with their harps. Just before he takes his departure from earth, his eyes dilate, his lips part with a smile, and his fluttering soul strives to break from its imprisonment to be with God and the angels, where there is music forever.

Akron, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1861. PERRY P. H——.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE SCHOLAR—HIS PURPOSE.

THE purpose for which the scholar attends school is to obtain an education, that he may be respected and useful. To this end there are several particulars which he should carefully observe. A habit of close and continued application of the mind to study, is of paramount importance to every scholar, for without this he must utterly fail of accomplishing his object. Patience and perseverance must also be reckoned as essential elements in the character of the true scholar, for there is no short way, no "royal road," for the proposed end. Hours, days, months, and even years must be devoted to thoughtful study, before the scholar can show many signs of a good education. There are three objects that the scholar should ever keep in view in striving for an education, viz: first, mental discipline; second, the acquisition of knowledge; and third, the communication of that knowledge to others. The faculties of the mind may be disciplined to a limited extent by the mere acquisition of knowledge, but they can never be fully developed without the habitual practice of communicating those mental acquisitions to others. Hence, it may be perceived how prejudicial it must be to intellectual culture, for the scholar to neglect the proper exercise of this invaluable faculty.

The two principal instruments for communicating our feelings, thoughts and perceptions, are the pen and the tongue. These should be employed daily, both in writing and telling what we have read, studied, seen, heard, or thought about. School recitations, and explanations of examples, on the part of scholars, are of the highest excellence as a means for the accomplishment of this end. The writing and reading of essays, as well as discussions and declamations, and, in fact, everything connected with a good literary society, may, and should be rendered available by every scholar old enough to engage in them. A SCHOLAR.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

IT takes long years of severe discipline to remove the prejudices—the rust of ages—and imbue a people with a new and grand idea. The Puritans suffered severely from religious persecution, and braved the perils of the sea, the rigors of a northern winter, and the terrors of a wild and unknown land inhabited by a savage foe, for the dear privilege of religious freedom—the God-given right to worship their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. But, a little of the old evil leaven remained. They had learned in the school of sad experience that religious freedom was very good for those who believed as they did—excellent for the Puritan and his right; but they had not learned that more difficult lesson, to grant to others the privileges they sought for themselves. So they persecuted the Baptists and Quakers, drove them from their homes, and even compelled some to seal their faith and devotion with their lives. Among those thus persecuted was one of the purest and best men who ever lived, ROGER WILLIAMS, who, driven from Massachusetts, founded the State of Rhode Island, where all religious belief was alike tolerated. We present our young readers with a portrait and a sketch of the life of this good man, for the facts in which we are indebted to LOSSING's Illustrated History of the United States.



ROGER WILLIAMS.

ROGER WILLIAMS, the subject of our present sketch, was born in Wales in 1599, and was educated at Oxford. In 1631 he was driven by persecution to America, and settled in his ministry at Salem, Mass. But his evil fortune followed. In 1635, the General Court of Massachusetts passed sentence of banishment upon him, and he crossed the borders of civilization to find liberty and toleration among the heathen. In January, 1636, he withdrew from Salem, traversed the forests alone for fourteen weeks, wading through deep snows, enduring all the rigors of the climate, only sheltered by the rude wigwam of the Indian, and finally reached the cabin of MASSASOIT, Chief of the Wampanoags, at Mount Hope. Here he was entertained until spring, when five friends from Boston joined him, and he located himself upon the Seekonk. Finding that he was still in the domain of the Plymouth Company, and acting under the advice of Gov. WINSLOW, he crossed over into the country of the Narragansetts, where he could not be molested. Embarking with his companions in a light canoe, they paddled around to the head of Narragansett bay, landed upon a green slope, prayed, and chose a spot for a settlement. CANONICUS, Chief Sachem of the Narragansetts, made WILLIAMS a grant of land, and in commemoration of "GOD's merciful providence to him in distress," he called the place Providence.

As the settlement increased, its fame extended, and the persecuted fled to it for refuge. All creeds were allowed full liberty,—political opinions were under no more restraint than religious,—in short, a pure democracy was established. Mr. WILLIAMS reserved to himself no political power,—leader and follower possessed equal dignity and privileges. It was only required of each settler to subscribe to an agreement that he would submit to such rules, "not affecting conscience," as the majority adopted for the public good. The settlement enjoyed special favor with the Indians, as it was entirely unmolested during the Pequod war, and prospered wonderfully.

In the early part of 1638, a party of nineteen, with concurrent religious views, at the invitation of WILLIAMS, left Boston and settled in his vicinity. A purchase was made from MIANTONOMOH, of the island of Aquiday, of which they took possession, naming it the Isle of Rhodes, and calling their settlement Portsmouth. A covenant similar to that of ROGER WILLIAMS, was signed by the inhabitants. These little bands grew by repeated accessions, and in 1639, Newport, near the lower extremity of the island, was founded. Liberty of conscience was absolute; love was the social and political bond, and upon the seal they adopted was the motto, *Amor vincet omnia*,—"Love is all powerful." Although the varied settlements had different governments, they had united interests and aims, and they sought for themselves an independent charter. To obtain this, ROGER WILLIAMS went to England in 1643. After encountering many difficulties, he procured from Parliament a free charter of incorporation on the 24th of March, 1644, and all the settlements united under the general title of *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.* Thus was founded the Commonwealth of Rhode Island.

For thirty-nine years after the union referred to, ROGER WILLIAMS followed his calling, and in April, 1683, at the ripe age of eighty-four, he laid aside his armor in the city he had founded, leaving behind him a memory fragrant with good deeds and kindly offices.

JUDGMENT is not a swift-growing plant; it requires time and culture to mature it, while fancy often springs up and blossoms in a single hour. The fragrance of the first, however, is everlasting, while that of the latter is as transient as its stem is fragile. —*Hosea Ballou.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Superb New Petunias for 1861—Ellwanger & Barry
Farm for Sale or to hire—U. B. Brewster, Jr
Near the Oil Regions—A Partner Wanted.
N Y State Ag'l Society—B P Johnson, Sec'y
Creveling Grape Vines—P. M. Goodwin & Bro.
Agents Wanted—J Douglass Robinson.
Elmira Female College—Rev. A. W Cowles, Prest.
Farms for Sale—Geo. H Preston.
Doolittle's Improved Black Cap Raspberry—G F Wilcox.
Beardless Barley for Sale—A. Clinton
Agent Wanted—J S. Pardee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brown's Troches for Bronchial Complaints, &c.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

THE telegraph this (Monday) morning states that the President expects to hear of a collision at any time at the South. An attack is apprehended at any moment at Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens.

Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President on the 24th ult. The latter expressed the hope that there would be no collision between the Federal and State forces during his administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent riot and to preserve peace.

The National Railroad Convention, which was in session during the last week, held a meeting to take into consideration the condition of National Affairs, and appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to draft resolutions of their sentiments. Mr. Marsh, President of the Erie Railroad; Mr. Corning, President of the N. Y. Central; Mr. Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central, Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and M. L'Hommedieu, President of the Hamilton and Dayton. The Committee reported a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, to the effect that the plan embodied in the Crittenden resolutions, for dissipating the evils now threatening the existence of the Union, meets our approbation. The Convention, consisting of about sixty gentlemen, made a visit to the President of the United States, and Gen. Scott.

It is said that the Grand Jury presented Goddard Bailey for larceny of the Indian Trust Fund, and Russel as accessory, together with Secretary Floyd, for conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The Post-office at Pensacola has been abolished, the mail service discontinued, and the Postmasters throughout the country directed to send all letters addressed to Pensacola to the dead-letter office. This course was in consequence of the interruption of the mails by the Florida.

There appears no reason to doubt that a well organized conspiracy is in existence, having for its object the seizure of Washington by the Southern rebels, and that the leaders are fully determined to precipitate a crisis. The arrangements for repelling invasion, however, are ample.

The following paper, proposed by Representative Montgomery, has been circulated in the House:

We, the undersigned, members of the 26th Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure which will reconcile existing difficulties between the sections of our country, can receive a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing trouble, and believing that in a time of so great peril it is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress resign, to take effect on the 21st of February next; and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people, who shall assemble on the 21st of February next, and to these representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of Compromise now pending, and heretofore to be proposed, should be referred. The election is not to interfere with the officers or employes of the House.

Fifty members of the House have already adopted the plan, and have signed the proposition.

A dispatch from Gov. Pickens, says the best understanding exists between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities, and there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

The friends of the Virginia peace proposition assign as a reason for pressing it on the attention of other Border Slave States, that it will have the effect of preventing them from joining the Cotton States, and if adopted by them, will afford an opportunity for the latter to return to the Union.

Secretary Dix communicated to the House an important document in reply to Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It gives first the amount of the public debt, and a detailed description of the public debt, and of the different kinds of debt. Second, The amount and details of the floating debt, and unpaid balances, with claims. Third, The amount of acceptances and other acknowledgments of debts by the different Governments. Fourth, The facts connected with the recent sales of Treasury notes. Fifth, The amount required to pay the public dues, accruing prior to the first of July next, and in this connection, the estimated amounts from dues and imports, the public lands and miscellaneous sources up to that date. The Secretary estimates the amount necessary, prior to July next, in addition to the accruing revenues, at $20,000,000. He then suggests measures to raise this money, and among them refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836, as a specific fund which might be pledged or recalled.

Letters received from Paris, by the Asia, state that on New Year's Day the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, on the official presentation of the Diplomatic Corps, expressed to Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, the hope that no State or States had separated, or would separate from the Union. The Emperor also expressed the wish that the United States might long continue a united and prosperous people.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill, and asked to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. He said it was evident that the party in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and he thought justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused. Mr. Hunter has been Chairman of Finance fifteen years. He was excused.

The Kansas bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 36, nays 16.

The bills for the sale of public lands, and the removal of the Arsenal at St. Louis, and the construction of a new Arsenal at Jefferson barracks, were passed.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, announced the withdrawal of himself and colleague from the Senate.

Mr. Clay read the withdrawal of the Alabama Senators.

Mr. Davis stated that the secession of Mississippi terminated his functions here. In parting he said he felt no hostility against any Senator. He hoped the relations between them might be peaceful, though he most part. If he had offended any he would now make reparation for such offence. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that State.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Neutrality laws so as to prevent military expeditions being allowed to aid seceding States.

The House Military Committee have passed a bill appropriating $1160 for the soldiers of Fort Sumter's losses, by precipitate leaving of Fort Moultrie.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post-route bill, and adopted the Senate's amendment, making the postage of letters to and from San Francisco the uniform rate, 10 cents, whether carried by the steamer or overland.

Mr. Grow offered a resolution that a select committee of five be appointed to inquire whether any secret organization hostile to the United States exists in the District of Columbia, and if so, whether any officer or employee of the Federal Government is in the executive or judicial departments thereof. Adopted.

Mr. Colfax called up the post route bill which passed the House last session, and was returned from the Senate with amendments, which were now considered and nearly all agreed to, including provisions for procuring and furnishing one cent stamp wrappers and envelopes, requiring letters which have been advertised to be sent to the Dead Letter Office within two months, letters for the seaboard to be retained for a longer period, under the Post Office regulations unclaimed, money from the Dead Letter Office to be applied to promote the efficiency of that bureau.

Legislature of New York.

SENATE.—The resolution to fix the 5th of February for the election of U. S. Senator, was adopted.

In Executive Session the appointments of Dr. Gunn as Health Officer of New York, Benj. Welch, jr., as Commissary General, and W. S. Benton as Auditor of Canal Department, were confirmed.

The Senate took up the bill relative to the Finance Department of the City of New York. On motion of Mr. Sessions, an amendment was adopted retaining Mr. Devlin in office as Chamberlain, by a vote of 17 to 10. Mr. Robertson's amendment was also adopted, providing that the same Chamberlain may at any time, and from time to time, change the bank of deposit for the City of New York respectively, upon notice thereof to the Comptroller of said city; and it shall be the duty of any bank or banks holding such deposit at the time of such notice, to transfer the same forthwith to the bank specified in such notice; and in case of the refusal of such bank, it may be compelled by *mandamus*, to make such transfer, and shall be liable to pay 5 per cent. as damages for detention, besides interest from the date of demand.

In the Senate Mr. Conolly offered concurrent resolutions, that the conservative action of the Border Slave States in refusing sanction to unconstitutional measures of seceding States, merits grateful acknowledgments from the people of New York. That the refusal of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, to convene the Legislature of that State to promote the objects of the secessionists, excites the profoundest admiration of our country. It will acknowledge him a patriot of the highest order. Liberty will own him a benefactor—the human race a friend. Also, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Gov. Hicks. Adopted—27 to 1. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker made the following Committee on the condition and wants of the people of Kansas: Messrs. Turner, Randall, Wells, Macomber, Bergen.

Mr. Camp offered the following:

Whereas It is known that the President elect will leave Springfield in a few days for Washington, and

Whereas, the journey to the National Capitol should be marked by such manifestations of popular respect as are due, as well to him, as to the office he is about to assume, and

Whereas, the loyal people of New York will cordially welcome him at every point and assure him of the devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Country, therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to invite Mr. Lincoln to pass through this State on his way to the Federal Capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people. Adopted unanimously.

Bills Passed.—To incorporate Artists' Fund Society of New York City. To increase the salary of Deputy County Clerk of New York. Adjourned.

The Governors on Secession.

WE close our extracts from the Messages of the Governors of the various States, and think our readers will be enabled to judge as to the reverence in which the Union is held by the sentiments therein expressed.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The last issue of the RURAL contained a portion of the valedictory of Gov. PACKER, and we now present an extract from the Inaugural of Gov. CURTIN. The Governor pledges himself to stand between the Constitution and its encroachments, instigated by no hatred or ambition, fanaticism or folly. The election of a President has been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country, by wresting from the Federal Government the power the people conferred upon it when it was adopted. There is nothing in the life and acts of Mr. Lincoln, to warrant that his Administration will be unfriendly to State or local institutions. Nothing has occurred to justify the excitement which has blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and which is now precipitating them into revolution. If Pennsylvania has any laws infringing upon the rights of any State, or which contravene any Federal law or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. She never has faltered in the recognition of all the duties imposed by the National compact, and will by every act consistent with devotion to the interests of her people promote fraternity and peace between the States. When her trade was prostrated and her industry paralyzed by legislation of the General Government, favoring adverse interests, Pennsylvania waited patiently for another opportunity to declare the public will in a Constitutional manner.

Though the State has suffered from adverse legislation, no voice of disloyalty or treason, nor arm has been raised to strike at the severed fabric of our National Union. It will be our duty to unite with the people of the loyal States in just and honorable measure of conciliation. If they are just and moderate the danger may be averted; ours is a National Government having all the attributes of sovereignty, and among them is the right of self-preservation. No State or combination of States can secede nor absolve themselves from the obligations of the Union. To permit this without the consent of the rest, is to confess the Government a failure. Pennsylvania will never acquiesce in such a conspiracy nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the Government. If it is to exist, it must have the power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give it a united, honest and faithful support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at every hazard. Amendments to the constitution made in a constitutional manner, our people will consider and act as deliberately upon as their importance demands.

MARYLAND.—Gov. Hicks was petitioned to convene the Legislature of Maryland, and to take certain action with reference to Secession. He refuses to do so, and has published an address to the citizens giving his reasons for refusal. We quote the following extracts:

I firmly believe that a division of this Government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina and the piratical demagogues of the North have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense will question it. What could the Legislature do in this crisis, if convened, to remove the troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention, that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause for this discontent dates as far back as 1833. Maryland, and no other State in the Union, with a united voice, then declared the same insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina.

Can it be that the people who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. Jackson, will now reverse their opinions at the bidding of modern secessionists? I have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined so that both sections can understand it. Do any really misunderstand the position? Who that wishes to understand it, can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and feeling, that she demands from the North the repeal of the offensive unconstitutional statutes, and appeals to it for new guarantees, and that she will wait a reasonable time for the North to purge her statute books of unjust laws, and with due justice to her Southern brethren, and if her appeals are in vain, will make common our cause with the border States in resistance to tyranny if need be, it would only be saying what the whole country well know, and what may be said much more effectually by her people in their meetings than by the Legislature chosen eighteen months since, when none of these questions were raised before them.

That Maryland is as conservative as any of the Southern States all know who know anything of her people or history. The farmers and agricultural classes, planters, merchants, mechanics, and laboring men—those who have a real stake in the community, who would be forced to pay the taxes and do the fighting—are the persons who should be first consulted, instead of excited politicians, many of whom have nothing to lose by the destruction of the government, but may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of this sacred Union, which their allies at the North have denominated a covenant with hell.

The people of Maryland, if left to themselves, would decide, without exception, that there is nothing in the present causes of complaint to justify immediate secession; and yet, against our judgments and solemn convictions of duty, we are to be precipitated into this revolution because South Carolina thinks differently. Are we not equal, or shall her opinions control our actions, after we have solemnly declared ourselves, as every man must do? Are we to be forced to yield our opinions to those of another State, and thus, in effect, obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands?

The men who have embarked in this scheme to convene the Legislature, will spare no pains to carry their point. The whole plan of operation in assembling the Legislature is, as I have been informed, already marked out. The list of Ambassadors who are to visit the other States are agreed on, and the resolutions which they hope will be passed by the Legislature, fully committing this State for secession, are said to be already prepared. In the course of nature, I cannot have long to live, and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days as a citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that God-inherited power our fathers established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation that at my dying hour I neither, by word or deed, assisted this disruption.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The RURAL of the 19th inst. contained an extract from the valedictory of Gov. BANKS, and we now present the opinions of Gov. ANDREWS, who was inaugurated on the 5th inst.

The enrolled Militia of the State exceed 165,000, while the active Militia are but 5,600. The Governor suggests that a large number be placed on an active footing, that the State may be ready to contribute her share of force in any exigency of public danger.

The Personal Liberty law he believes strictly Constitutional. The right of a person to reclaim an alleged fugitive must always be subordinate to the original indefeasible right of every freeman to his liberty. He submits the subject to the wisdom of the Legislature. On secession he speaks to the effect that the people of Massachusetts respond in the words of Jackson, "the Federal Union must be preserved."

The Southern Difficulties.

BUT very little of importance has transpired since our last issue, but we make note of the tendency of affairs, as follows:

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature has agreed on a flag for the State. The ground is to be blue, with a white oval in the center, and a golden Palmetto thereon. There is also to be a white inner crescent in the upper flag-staff corner. The Senate adopted the resolution authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to Florida in case of threatened invasion of that State. The number of men is unlimited.

LOUISIANA.—At the Baton Rouge Convention the following vote was taken on the ordinance declaring the immediate secession of Louisiana from the Union:—Yeas 113, nays 17. The Convention has adjourned, to re-assemble again in New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., on the 22d, says the Convention has elected seven delegates to the Southern Convention to meet at Montgomery. The Convention also passed an amendment to raise eight regiments of troops, and Jefferson Davis was elected Major General.

KENTUCKY.—A telegram dated Frankfort, 28th, says that the Legislature will call a Convention, but the call and action of the Convention will both be submitted to a vote of the people.

MISSOURI.—Advices from different parts of the State indicate a Union feeling, and that the Convention will be filled with conservative men.

ALABAMA.—The Alabama State Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

GEORGIA.—On the 24th ult., seven hundred State troops assembled in Georgia and made demonstrations on the United States Arsenal. Gov. Brown demanded the surrender of the Arsenal, which was complied with.

Southern Fortifications.

THE following table of the United States forts and navy yards, south of Mason and Dixon's Line, shows the position, cost, and strength of each:

Where located.	Cost.	War garrison. Men.	Guns.
Fort McHenry, Baltimore	$ 146,000	350	74
*Fort Carrol, Baltimore	135,000	800	159
Fort Delaware, Del. river, Del.	530,000	750	151
Fort Madison, Annapolis, Md.	16,000	150	31
Fort Severn, Maryland	6,000	60	14
Fort Washington, Potomac river	575,000	400	88
Fort Monroe, Old Pt. Comfort, Va.	2,400,000	2,450	371
Fort Calhoun, H R'ds, Norfolk, Va.	1,664,000	1,120	224
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.	460,000	300	61
Fort Johnson, Cape Fear, Wil., N. C.	5,000	60	10
Fort Caswell, Oak Island, N C.	571,000	400	87
Fort Sumter, Charleston, S C.	677,000	650	146
Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C	43,000	100	25
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S C.	75,000	300	54
Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.	923,000	800	150
Fort Jackson, Savannah, Ga.	80,000	70	14
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.	51,000	100	25
Fort Taylor, Key West	——	1,000	185
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas	——	1,500	293
Fort Barancas, Pensacola	315,000	250	49
Redoubt, Pensacola	109,000	—	26
Fort Pickens, Pensacola	759,000	1,260	212
Fort McRee, Pensacola	350,000	650	151
Fort Morgan, Mobile	1,212,000	700	132
Fort St. Philip, Mouth Miss river	143,000	600	124
Fort Jackson, Mouth Miss. river	817,000	600	150
Fort Pike, Rigolets, La.	472,000	300	49
Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, La.	447,000	300	49
Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La.	342,000	300	52

*Incomplete

News Paragraphs.

THE total number of passengers carried between Europe and the United States last year, in the Trans-Atlantic steamers, was about 74,000, of whom 50,000 were bound westward. This is an increase of more than 13,000 in the aggregate, compared with the previous year.

THE number of immigrants arrived at New York in 1860, were 103,621; of these 46,650 from Ireland, 11,112 from England, 1,506 from Scotland, 809 from Wales, 37,630 from Germany, 1,470 from France, 1,366 from Switzerland, etc. The emigration is 25,000 larger than for two years past.

THE municipality of Naples have decreed a statute to Gen. Garibaldi, to be erected in one of the public squares, to be called after him. It has also decreed medals of honor to those of the National Guard who have distinguished themselves during the late memorable events.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather had moderated and a thaw had become almost general throughout England.

The Post's Paris correspondent says the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece, and Turkey are contemplating a reformed tariff in accordance with that lately contracted between England and France.

It is asserted that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

Lord Palmerston, in his speech, had referred to the situation of affairs in America. He says that there was too much reason to fear that the Union, which had conduced to so much happiness, was in danger of disruption. He expressed a fervent hope that whether the Union is maintained or dissolved, it would be accomplished by amicable means, so that the world might be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers.

FRANCE.—Returns from the Bank of France for November, exhibit, as anticipated, a large decrease in cash of over 82,000,000 francs; an increase in bills discounted, of 69,000,000 francs; and in bank notes, of nearly 33,000,000 francs.

It was stated that a negotiation was pending between France and all the Continental States for the abolition of the passport system.

ITALY.—Advices from Gaeta prior to the present armistice, state that the Piedmontese were constructing new batteries only two hundred yards from the fortress.

It was said that the Cabinet at Turin had resolved to tolerate the intervention of no other power than France, and to resist by force any attempt of the kind.

It is not true that the French fleet at Gaeta will be replaced by a Russian fleet.

The Wurtemburg Moniteur says that Sardinia will shortly give notice to the German Diet of the different annexations to, and formations of, the Italian Kingdom, and that the Diet will refuse to recognize any Representative of that Kingdom. The same journal boasts that the German and Russian Federal army can meet any enemy.

AUSTRIA.—An autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, dated 7th inst., contains a very comprehensive amnesty for Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Sclavonia, on account of such persons as have merely aimed at a change in the system of the government as established before October last. The ministers are ordered to put this ordinance into immediate execution.

The Pesth Telegram says the government is resolved to adopt a Provincial Electoral Law for Hungary, on the basis of the 5th article of the law of 1848. The Hungarian Diet will assemble on the 2d of April.

TURKEY.—The dismissal of Safeti Pascha has been rescinded.

The news from Servia reports increasing disquiet there.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia had issued a proclamation, in which, after paying a warm tribute to the late King, he declares himself faithful to the traditions of his house, and desires to protect the Constitution, to elevate and strengthen the people, and advance their position among the German States. He says:—Confidence in peace is shaken, but I will endeavor to preserve it, and concludes by asking for the courage and confidence of the people.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—*Breadstuffs*—Flour dull, and declined 6d since Tuesday. American 29s@32s. Wheat dull, and declined 2d. Buyers demanded a further reduction, and there was some forced sales at 4d@6d. Red American 11s3d@13s; white 12s@14s6d. Corn dull, and 6d lower. Mixed offered at 37s6d without buyers. White 39s@40s.

Provisions—Pork dull. Lard dull, and slightly declined; quoted at 59s@60s.

The News Condenser.

— The effects of our panic have reached England.

— The winter is very cold in France and England.

— Gov. Weller has accepted the mission to Mexico.

— Whole number of patents issued for 1860, 3,896

— The school Houses of Ohio are worth $4,707,000

— The total taxable property of Ohio is $888,000,000

— The home squadron is to be concentrated in the Gulf.

— The gold product of California for 1860 was $42,325,000

— The total foreign and domestic debt of Ohio is $16,927,834.

— Floods have occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

— Gold still continues to flow into this country from abroad.

— They are boring for oil in the vicinity of McConnelsville, Ohio

— There are 26 Protestant churches and 104 clergymen in Paris.

— The steam tunnage of New York is 120,589 tuns, mostly marine.

— The cost of the Crimean war is said to have been $250,000,000.

— Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., of Boston, died on the 20th, aged 76.

— Twelve slavers were captured last year, and 3,000 negroes rescued.

— France is actively making preparations for war, it is reported.

— Railway trains are interrupted by heavy falls of snow in Virginia.

— Russell, the Indian Fund Bonds Receiver, has been bailed out.

— A new German paper is to be commenced at Omaha, Nebraska.

— Fort Kearney and South Pass wagon road have been completed.

— The average valuation of land in South Carolina is only $2 per acre.

— The total valuation of property in San Francisco is $35,800,639

— There were exported from Bangor, in 1860, 120,000 bushels of potatoes.

— Over $80,000,000 worth of articles passed over the Erie canal in 1860

— The new Armstrong guns cost the English Government $10,000 each

— Prof. C W. Hackley, of Columbia College, N. Y., died Thursday week.

— Gov. Denver is a prominent candidate for U. S. Senator from California.

— Grace Greenwood has been lecturing in Canada with great acceptance.

— Forts Johnson and Caswell, off Wilmington, N C., have been seized.

— Mayor Wightman, of Boston, asks for the restoration of the license system.

— The real value of taxable property in the State of Michigan is $275,000,000.

— A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Gorham, N H., on Friday week.

— The young Queen of Naples has left Gaeta, probably to seek refuge at Rome.

— Twelve canal boats, each 96 feet in length, are being constructed in Lockport.

— An immense amount of fraudulent coin is in circulation throughout the West.

— The ordinary coining capacity of the Philadelphia mint is $7,600,000 per month.

— Cleveland, O., is the 19th city in population in the Union. In 1858 she was the 28th.

— The Savings Institutions in New York city have on deposit over $40,000 000

— J[illegible] to £1[illegible] in England

— Ten thousand people attended a Union meeting at Baltimore, on Thursday week.

— Brigham Young has contracted to construct 400 miles of the Pacific telegraph line

— There are 310,000 land owners in Ohio, the average of whose estates are 84 acres.

— A man was killed in Cincinnati, on the 12th ult by falling on a slippery sidewalk.

— The population of the United States is 30,900,000, of which 3,875,000 are slaves.

— Rarey's late lectures and exhibitions in New York have yielded him $2,160 per day.

— In the United States there are nearly six times as many journals as in Great Britain

— The banks of New York are nearly glutted with specie. They now hold $36,000,000

— The U. S Coast Survey Schooner Dana has been seized by the Florida secessionists.

— Oil has been discovered, in large quantities, in the town of Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y

— There are 9 English, 2 French, 1 Spanish, and 4 German daily papers in San Francisco.

— News from Denver to the 10th ult., report times improved, and the quartz mills doing well.

— In the city of Canton, China, there are, on an average, about 5,000 suicides every year.

— Gov Banks has gone to Chicago to assume his duties with the Illinois Central Railroad.

— An enormous cow, weighing alive 1,650 pounds, was slaughtered at Boston last week.

— Geo Toppan, Jr., of Boston, recently died of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a pet dog

— During the last session of the English House of Commons, 10,473 speeches were made.

— Floyd, the resigned Secretary, had a banquet given him at Richmond, Va., on the 11th ult.

— The Bank of Kentucky has made a donation of $500 for the relief of the poor of Louisville

— Lola Montez, the notorious, talented, and eccentric woman, died in New York last week.

— Snow fell on Monday week to the depth of six inches in West Alabama and East Mississippi.

— A number of country newspapers have nominated Major Anderson for the Presidency in 1864.

— The pilots of Pensacola are forbidden, on pain of death, to bring U. S. vessels into the harbor

— A drunken man, name unknown, was almost devoured by hogs near Alton, Ill., a few days since.

— Horse railroads have been introduced into Mobile. The first was inaugurated on Christmas day.

— There are seven monthlies in San Francisco, one of which is medical and another religious.

— The Dubuque Times says an order has been received from Georgia for 10,000 bushels of corn.

— Albany, N. Y., is the largest lumber mart in the country. The trade for 1860 amounted to $6,000,000.

— A demonstration was made in Rome, on the 23d, at St. Peters, in favor of annexation to Sardinia.

— The Cincinnati Commercial states that the town of Aurora, Ind., is now lighted by water gas.

— Twenty patriots of the revolution died during the past year. Eighty-two are all that are now left.

— The Rhode Island Senate has passed the act repealing the personal liberty bill, by a vote of 21 to 9.

— A child was born in Fort Sumter last week. The infantry department is re-inforced in spite of secession.

— The Monterey Bulletin announces the discovery of immensely rich silver mines in Northern Mexico.

— Rocky Mountain News says coal oil has been discovered in the mountains, five miles from Cannon City.

— Thirty cases of muskets and a large amount of ammunition, for Savannah, have been seized at New York.

NEW NOTICES TO AGENT-FRIENDS.

☞ A VOTE OF THANKS — Is hereby unanimously tendered to our Agent-Friends, and Brethren of the Press, for the numerous favors the RURAL NEW-YORKER has received through their kindness and generosity during the past few weeks. The receipt of *over five thousand letters*, mostly containing remittances, since the middle of December, gives the best assurance that the friends of the RURAL are both active and successful in their efforts to extend its circulation. And the fact that our exchanges have given about five hundred complimentary notices of the RURAL since the 1st of Nov. last, proves that the paper is appreciated by the best judges of the cost and value of newspapers. One of our associates is preserving these notices in a scrap-book thus entitled: "Our Looking-Glass, or, The Mutual Admiration Society of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. 'We keep step to the Music of the Union.' Several Steam Presses & Co., Publishers — U. S. A." Had we space, and if we were not extremely modest, a few of the notices would be published. But we can only record the vote of thanks, at present.

☞ OUR SPECIFIC PREMIUMS ARE PROMPTLY PAID — An Agent Friend asks — "Are the specific Prizes to be given now, or not till the first of April?" *Answer* — Just as our friends prefer. We endeavor to pay all Premiums promptly — as soon as directions are received as to the books or extra RURALS wanted, and where to send them. We have been paying premiums for this year's clubs right along, as ordered — and within the past ten days *have sent, by mail and express, hundreds of volumes of premium books to agents.* Hence those entitled to premiums have only to send on their orders in order to receive. ☞ Those who keep adding to their lists (as many do, directing us *not* to send any premiums at present,) until April, will probably secure larger and more valuable premiums — yet we send whenever desired, and all who add enough to their lists before April can obtain further premiums.

☞ ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are now in order, and whether in ones, twos, fives, tens or twenties will receive attention and be gratefully acknowledged. It is small clubs, and subsequent additions to them, which must make up the great bulk of our subscription — and hence we fully appreciate the efforts of those who form the rivulets upon which we depend to swell our general circulation. Agent-Friends will please bear this in mind, and send on the names of all who will join their clubs. The hard times and panic have no doubt caused many to delay renewing or subscribing, — but they, and their families, intend to have the RURAL, and we hope our friends will afford them opportunity. Many agents are furnishing the RURAL, and taking pay in produce, &c., — while not a few generously advance the money. In all such instances, we endeavor to be as liberal to agents as they are to subscribers.

☞ ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c. — We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price — say ten to get it at $1,50 per copy, twenty to get it at $1,25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, (often in connection with remittances for less than a full club,) we would state that, in cases where from 4 to 6 copies are ordered at $1,50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, soon (or at least before April 1st,) we send them — and when the club is completed shall give extra copy and premium. We also send 12 to 18 copies at the rate for 20, ($1,25 per copy,) where the person sending is laboring for and confident of obtaining a full club as above. This we do on account of the hard times, and because we think the clubs will soon be filled; yet, if it were not for the panic, and high rates of exchange at the West, we should maintain the old rule — requiring the full rate in proportion to number sent, and making deduction when clubs are completed.

☞ PREMIUMS TO CLUB AGENTS — It is not too late to form new clubs and secure the valuable Specific Premiums offered therefor. See list and particulars — headed "*Good Pay for Doing Good*" — in this column, (below.) We are daily sending copies of Dictionaries, Macauley's England, Lossing's Illustrated U. S., Everybody's Lawyer, and other choice and valuable standard works, as premiums, and have hundreds more which we hope to dispose of in like manner. *Now is the Time to Act.*

GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

GRAND SPECIFIC PRIZES.

PREMIUMS FOR EACH AND ALL — NO BLANKS!

IN order to give *every* Club Agent or Active Friend of the *Rural* a Benefit, we have concluded to offer the following Liberal Specific Premiums to *every person* who forms a Club for the New Volume!

1. **Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary** (cash price $6,00,) and an extra copy of the *Rural* to *every person* remitting $50 for Forty Yearly Subscribers to the *Rural New-Yorker*, (at least twenty of which must be *new* Subscribers, or persons who have not taken the paper regularly for 1860,) previous to the 1st of April, 1861. The same (Dictionary and free copy,) to every person remitting $37,50 for Thirty *New* Subscribers, as above.

2. **Lossing's Illustrated History of the United States** (Imperial 8vo., with 300 Illustrations, — price, $3,50,) and an extra copy of the *Rural* free, to every person remitting $37,50, as above, for *thirty* copies, at least *twenty* of which must be for *new* subscribers.

3. **Macaulay's History of England**, (Harper's Edition, in 4 volumes, 12mo., bound in leather — cash price, $3,) and an extra paper free, to every person remitting $30, as above, for *Twenty-Four* copies, at least *twenty* of which must be for *new* subscribers.

4. **Macaulay's England**, (same edition as above, in cloth binding — price, $2,50,) and an extra paper free, to every person remitting $25 for *twenty new* subscribers, as above. Macaulay's England (as above,) to every person remitting $25 for Twenty subscribers, old or new.

5. **Macaulay's England**, (in cloth, as above,) to every person remitting $21 for Fifteen copies, at least *ten* of which must be for *new* subscribers.

6. **Webster's Counting House and Family Dictionary** (Mason and Brothers' Edition, bound in leather, cash price, $1,60,) *post-paid*, and a free copy of the *Rural*, to every person remitting $18 for Twelve copies, at least *eight* being for *new* subscribers.

7. **Webster's C. H. & Family Dictionary**, post-paid, and a free copy of *Rural*, to every person remitting $15 for Ten *new* subscribers, or

8. **Everybody's Lawyer** (bound in law style, price $1,25,) *post-paid*, (or, any $1,25 or $1 work, mentioned herein, post-paid, and a free copy of *Rural* to every person remitting $15 for Ten subscribers, whether old or new.

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10. **The Horse and his Diseases** (Illustrated, bound in leather, price $1,25,) *post-paid*, and a free copy of *Rural*, to every one remitting $10 for Six subscribers, whether old or new.

11. **Lossing's Pictorial United States** (12mo., with 200 Illustrations, price $1,) *post-paid*, to every person remitting $8 for Five subscribers, three being new — or $5 for Three subscribers, two being new.

12. **Cole's Fruit Book** (price 50 cents,) *post-paid* — or, if preferred, THE SKILLFUL HOUSEWIFE, (same price,) *post-paid* — to every person remitting $4 for two subscribers, one being new.

[Persons entitled to any of the above books, and preferring other works of equal value, mentioned herein, can be accommodated on stating their wishes. For instance, any one entitled to "Everybody's Lawyer," can have "The Horse and His Diseases" or "Lossing's Pictorial," and *vice versa*. Any one entitled to Macaulay's History can have instead, and post-paid, either two of the dollar or ten shilling books; and any one entitled to Lossing's Illustrated History, can have instead, and post-paid, two copies of the Counting House and Family Dictionary, &c. The Pictorial Dictionary, Lossing's Illustrated History, and Macaulay's History are too heavy to send by mail — but all the other works will be sent *post-paid* to any part of the United States within 3,000 miles.]

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☞ BACK NUMBERS from January 5th are still furnished to new subscribers, so that all who send soon may secure the complete volume.

Please write all addresses plainly and carefully, in order that they may be accurately entered upon our books and correctly PRINTED by our Mailing Machine. All subscriptions should be well inclosed, and carefully addressed and mailed to

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ ASSOCIATED EFFORT leads to success in canvassing for periodicals, as well as in other enterprises. For instance, if you are forming (or wish to form) a club for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and cannot fill it up in your own neighborhood, get some person or persons a few miles distant to join with or assist you — adding their names to those you may procure, and sending all together. Please think of this, and act upon the suggestion if convenient.

☞ THE DOCUMENTS FREE — Specimen numbers of our new volume will be sent free to all applicants. We shall take pleasure in also sending, free and post-paid, our large Show-Bill for 1861 (beautifully colored by hand,) Prospectus, &c., to any and all persons disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Reader, please send us the addresses of such of your friends, near or distant, as you think would be likely to subscribe or act as agents, and we will forward the documents accordingly.

Special Notices.

BRONCHITIS.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, N. Y. — "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your *Troches.*" "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are for sale throughout the United States.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

RURAL NEW-YORKER OFFICE,
Rochester, Jan. 29, 1861.

THE past week was a pretty brisk one in some departments of trade, and the effect is still visible in the firmness characterizing the market.

FLOUR is as last quoted, but holders are not very anxious to realize, and stocks are small.

GRAIN — Wheat is in better demand. We hear of sales of several thousand bushels red at $1,10@1,12. Good samples will readily command the latter figures. Barley is drooping, as our maltsters are not actively engaged in purchasing. Buckwheat is worth 35@40 cents, as to quality.

PROVISIONS — Pork advanced slightly. Clear has put on $1,00 ℔ barrel. The range in the hog is $6,62@7,00, the former for the most inferior, and the latter for very choice.

SEEDS — Dealers in Clover Seed are beginning to feel of the market, and start at $4,50@5,00 as the range.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.		Eggs, dozen	18@18c
Flour, winter wheat	$5,25@5,75	Honey, box	12@14
Flour, spring do.	5,00@5,00	Candles, box	12@13
Flour, buckwheat	0,00@2,00	Candles, extra	00@14
Meal, Indian	@1,12½	**FRUIT AND ROOTS.**	
Wheat, Genesee	1,00@1,30	Apples, bushel	25@25c
Best white Canada	0,00@1,33	Apples, dried	4@5
Corn, old	00@70c	Peaches, dried, ℔ lb	00@10
Corn, new	00@45	Cherries, dried	00@12
Rye, 60 lbs. ℔ bush	60@60	Plums, dried	00@10
Oats, by weight	23@26	Potatoes	25@40
Barley	45@50	**HIDES AND SKINS.**	
Buckwheat	35@40	Slaughter	4 @ 4½
Beans	62½@75	Calf	8 @ 8
MEATS.		Sheep Pelts	50@125c
Pork, Mess	$16,50@00,00	Lamb Pelts	50@88
Pork, clear	18,00@19,00	**SEEDS.**	
Pork, cwt	6,63@7,20	Clover, bushel	$4,50@5,00
Beef, cwt	4,00@5,00	Timothy	2,25@3,00
Spring lambs, each	1,50@2,00	**SUNDRIES.**	
Mutton, carcass	4@5c	Wood, hard	$3,00@5,00
Hams, smoked	10@10	Wood, soft	3,00@3,00
Shoulders	7@7½	Coal, Lehigh	7,00@7,00
Chickens	7@8	Coal, Scranton	5,75@5,00
Turkeys	9@10	Coal, Pittston	5,75@6,00
Geese	40@50	Coal, Shamokin	5,75@6,00
Ducks ℔ pair	38@44	Coal, Char.	10@12½
DAIRY, &c.		Salt, bbl	1,75@1,75
Butter, roll	15@16	Hay, tun	10,00@12,00
Butter, firkin	13@14	Straw, tun	0,00@ 0,00
Cheese	10@11½	Wool, ℔ lb	30@50c
Lard, tried	10@10	Whitefish, bbl	9,00@9,50
Tallow, rough	0 @ 5	Codfish, ℔ quintal	4,60@5,25
Tallow, tried	8 @ 8½	Trout, bbl	5,00@5,50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28 — FLOUR — Market declined 5c, with rather more doing for export, while the home trade are only buying to a moderate extent. Sales at $5,10@5,25 for super State, $5,30@5,40 for extra do, $5,10@5,25 for super Western; $5,30@5,60 for common to medium extra do, $5,70@5,75 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio — closing steady. Of the sales about 10,000 bbls. were for export. Canadian dull and prices without change, sales at $5,35@7,25 for common to choice extra.

GRAIN — Wheat a shade easier, with a moderate business doing for export, business is still materially checked by the firmness of freights, sales Chicago spring at $1,18@1,22, Milwaukee club, amber Wisconsin, and Iowa at $1,27@1,29 delivered. Canada club at $1,25, red State and winter red Western at $1,31@1,34, white Western at $1,40@1,50, white Canadian at $1,50@1,64, white Kentucky at $1,60, white State at $1,40. Rye quiet, sales at 73@75c. Barley unchanged and in limited request, sales Canada East at 72c, in store. Corn about 1c higher, with moderate export and home trade demand, sales 67@70c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, 71@73c. for new white Southern; 68@70c. for new yellow do. Oats plenty and dull at 35@37½c. for Western, Canadian and State.

PROVISIONS — Pork dull and heavy; sales at $17,75@18,00 for mess, $13,00 for prime. Hogs steady at 7¾@7¾c. for corn fed, dressed and 6¾c for live. Lard dull and heavy, sales at 9¼@10¼. Butter in fair request at 10@14c. for Ohio, 14@19c. for State. — Cheese steady at 9@10½c. for inferior to prime.

ASHES — The demand is firm for Pots at $5, Pearls are steady at $5,12½; the arrivals light.

HOPS — The market is quiet and prices firm, at 25@32c for new, and 8@20c. for 1858s and 1859s growth.

SEEDS — The demand for Clover seed is limited but the market is firm, sales of 100 bags at 8½@9c.

ALBANY, JAN. 28 — FLOUR AND MEAL — Our market for flour is very quiet and there is nothing doing beyond supplying the wants of the trade at former prices. There is very little Buckwheat Flour arriving in the street, but it is selling freely from store at $1.87½. Corn Meal steady.

GRAIN — Wheat in limited milling request, with sales white Michigan in two lots at $1,40@1,42. Corn steady but quiet, sales mixed Western at 66c, new round yellow is held at 59@60c. In other grains there is nothing doing. — *Jour.*

BUFFALO, JAN. 29 — FLOUR — The demand for flour continues quiet moderate, and quotations remain the same, sales took place yesterday at $5,12½@5,37½ for extra Indiana, and $5,50@6,00 for double extras.

GRAIN — Wheat quiet with a fair milling inquiry. Corn steady at 45c for new, and 50c for old. Oats and other grains steady.

DRESSED HOGS firm and in fair demand.

TORONTO, Jan. 25 — FLOUR — The transactions of the week have been limited, in consequence of the small amount offering, and the difference between the views of holders and sellers. The market has, however, remained firm, although without any material improvement. The demand is still confined to Superfine, for which $4,80 has been realized for some small parcels, but sound lots are firmly held at $5. Fancy is nominal at $5,12½@5,37½, Extra, $5,50@5,75, and nominal; Double Extra, $6@6,25 — the latter for "tumblers." Oatmeal is unchanged. We repeat the quotation of $3,50@3,00 ℔ barrel.

GRAIN — The receipts of fall wheat from farmers within the past few days, have increased to about 2,000 bushels ℔ day, and there is more activity among buyers. There is a good deal of competition, and prices are kept well up to the outside limit. The average price would be about $1,18, — the range of prices extending from $1,15@1,21 ℔ bushel. The ruling outside figure for the primest lots was $1,20, and it was paid freely. Spring wheat is very active in demand, but with small amounts offering. From $1@1,03 was paid pretty freely, and in some few cases, generally for seed wheat, $1,04@1,05 ℔ bushel was realized. — Barley offers sparingly and in good local request at 55@56c ℔ bushel. Peas are in good demand and the supply still falls short of the amount which it was expected would be received by this time. The price is advancing, probably with a view to induce better supplies. Yesterday 50@55c was paid quite freely ℔ bu. by weight, and 51c by measure. Oats continue to offer in only moderate quantities, and prices remain firm at 26@27c. ℔ bush. — *Globe.*

THE PORK TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26. — The receipts of hogs for the 24 hours ending with 9 o'clock to-day, were 6,009 head, against 1,464 on the corresponding day in 1860. The market was active for dressed hogs, at about yesterday's prices, both packers and shippers taking hold freely at $6,00@6,05 for those under 200 lbs., and $6,25@6,30 for those weighing over 200 lbs. A number of choice heavy lots were taken at $6,35@6,40. Among the latter a lot of 321, averaging 320 lbs, sold at $6,30. Live hogs were active at quotations. — *Times.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 24. — In our last weekly review we noticed that the packing season had closed here, and that the number of hogs slaughtered was 63,829 head less than last season. Though there is such a deficiency in the number of hogs slaughtered, the amount of bacon packed, will fall but little short of last year. The gain in weight is said to be fully 17 ℔ cent, which will nearly make up for the deficiency of the number packed, yet the stock on hand is short of last season, owing to the fact that there was a large amount of the old stock left over, while this year it was all sold before the packing season commenced. Prices have at least reached last year's quotations. On this day last year mess pork sold at $17,00. The prospect now is that prices will rule higher than last season. — *Courier.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24. — The supply of hogs has been quite light during the week, and the indications are that the season is drawing to a close. Prices advanced from day to day, and the market closed very firm last evening at $6,50@6,75 for light to heavy. Those now arriving are unusually large, several lots averaging 300 lbs. and upwards. — *Gazette.*

TORONTO, Jan. 25. — The receipts of pork have increased during the week, and a good deal of activity now pervades the market. Prices do not very much differ from those current last week, except that outside figures are more freely paid. We quote:

Light hogs, from 130 to 150 lbs	$5,25 per 100.	
Medium hogs, from 150 to 200 lbs	$5,50	"
Heavy hogs, from 200 and upward	$5,75	"

We quote barrelled pork at the following rates: — New mess $16@17, prime mess $15, and prime $12 per barrel of 200 lbs. — *Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. — The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality	$9,00@9,50
Ordinary quality	8,50@9,00
Common quality	7,00@8,00
Inferior quality	6,00@6,50
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	$55,00@60,00
Ordinary quality	40,00@50,00
Common quality	30,00@35,00
Inferior quality	25,00@30,00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ℔ lb	6½@7½c
Ordinary quality	6½@6 c
Common quality	4 @5 c
Inferior quality	3½@4 c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality	$5,25@7,00
Ordinary quality	4,00@5,00
Common quality	3,00@3,75
Inferior quality	2,75@3,00
SWINE.	
First quality	6 @6½c
Other qualities	5½@5¾c

ALBANY, JAN. 28 — BEEVES — Holders have the blues today. The supply is much greater than was expected, while the demand has fallen off in proportion. Holders are offering freely at a decline of ¼@¼c ℔ lb, live weight, from our quotations of last week, but they are met with the reply — "We don't want to buy, we will take your cattle on commission, but we won't buy this week."

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3,390	2,560	2,125
Sheep	4,423	3,339	4,762
Hogs	....	....	....

PRICES — Our quotations indicate the asking rather than the selling prices: —

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4½@5 c	5 @5½c
Extra	4¼@4½c	4½@4½c
First quality	3½@3¾c	3½@4 c
Second quality	@3 c	3 @3¼c
Third quality	@2½c	2½@2¾c

SHEEP — There are too many here. Demand is quite light and prices drooping. Sales of fair to good at 4¼@4½c ℔ lb; extra, 5¼@5½c, and fancy (over 170 and 180 lbs.) 6½@6½c.

HOGS — In fair request and selling pretty freely at last week's prices, perhaps a shade better — say 5¾@6c for corn fed. Most of the sales are within this range. — *Atlas and Argus.*

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 23. — At market 420 cattle, about 000 beeves and 000 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

BEEF CATTLE — Prices, extra, $6,60@7,00; first quality, $6,25@0,00; second quality, $5,50@6,00; third quality, $3,50, ordinary quality, $2,75.

WORKING OXEN — $75@100.

COWS AND CALVES — $25, $35, $40@50.

STORES — Yearlings, $0@0; two years old, $12@14; three years old, $14@17.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — 1,525 at market. Prices — In lots $1,50, $2,00@2,50, extra and selections, $3,00@5,50 each.

PELTS — $1@$1,25 each.

TALLOW — 6½@7c ℔ lb.

HIDES — 6½@7c ℔ lb. CALF SKINS — 10@11c ℔ lb.

VEAL CALVES — None.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 21. — At market — 900 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 375 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE — Prices, extra, $7,00@0,00; 1st quality, $6,50@7,00, 2d do, $6,00@0,00, 3d do, $4,50@5,00.

WORKING OXEN — None.

MILCH COWS — $30@44, common, $18@19.

VEAL CALVES — $3,00@4,00.

STORES — Yearlings, $0@0, two-years old, $11@13; three years old, $14@18.

HIDES — 6@6½c ℔ lb, (none but slaughtered at market.)

CALF SKINS — 10@11c ℔ lb.

TALLOW — 6½@7c ℔ lb.

PELTS — $1,00@1,25 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — $1,25@1,75; extra, $2,00@4,50.

SWINE — Store, wholesale, 5@6¼c; retail, 6@7c.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. — There is no change since the date of last report, the market still continuing firm — the sales have been more moderate, but still the business is very fair. The transactions include about 25,000 lbs. fleeces, mainly medium grades, at 40@48c, 1,000 lbs Texas, and 40 bales Mexican, on private terms. We quote:

American Saxony Fleece, ℔ lb	47@55
American full-blood Merino	43@46
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino	38@43
American Native and one-fourth Merino	33@35
Extra Pulled	35@37
Superfine, Pulled	30@33
No. 1, Pulled	23@25
Lamb's, Pulled	28@30
California, extra	00@00
California, fine, unwashed	12@35
California, common do	12@19
Peruvian, washed	22@30
Valparaiso, unwashed	— @ —
South American, common washed	13@16
South American Entre Rios, do	13@15
South American, unwashed	8@10
South American Cordova, washed	19@22
East India, washed	10@30
African, unwashed	0@00
African, washed	00@00
Smyrna, unwashed	10@15
Smyrna, washed	23@25
Mexican, unwashed	00@00

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BOSTON, Jan. 24. — The transactions in fleece and pulled wool have been to a fair extent but prices continue to rule low. Sales of 200,000 lbs. fleece, to go to Philadelphia, on private terms, and 200,000 lbs. fleece and pulled, mostly at 40@50c ℔ lb, for fleece. Foreign has been inquired for, with sales of 500 bales Cape, South American, Chinese and Mediterranean, at various prices, as to quality. About 100 bales Cape have been shipped to Europe, and other shipments are in progress.

Saxony and Merino, fine	48@55	Western mixed	30@30
Full blood	44@47	Smyrna, washed	15@26
½ and ¾ blood	36@43	Do. unwashed	9@17
Common	30@33	Syrian	10@23
Pulled, extra	40@48	Cape	19@30
Do. Superfine	33@40	Crimea	9@17
Do. No 1	25@33	Buenos Ayres	9@45
Do. No. 2	10@25	Peruvian, washed	25@30

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RICH AND POOR.

BY RICHARD M. MILNES.

When God built up the dome of blue,
And portioned earth's prolific floor,
The measure of his wisdom drew
A line between the rich and poor,
And till that vault of glory fall,
Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame,
Or saving love be all in all,
That rule of life will rest the same

We know not why, we know not how,
Mankind are framed for weal or woe —
But to the eternal law we bow,
If such things are, they must be so.
Yet let no cloudy dreams destroy
One truth outshining bright and clear,
That wealth abides in hope and joy,
And poverty in pain and fear.

Behold our children as they play!
Blest creatures, fresh from nature's hand,
The peasant boy as great and gay
As the young heir to gold and land;
Their various toys of equal worth,
Their little needs of equal care,
And halls of marble, huts of earth,
All homes alike endeared and fair.

They know no better! — would that we
Could keep our knowledge safe from worse;
So power should find and leave us free,
So pride be but the owner's curse;
So, without marking which was which,
Our hearts would tell, by instinct sure,
What paupers are the ambitious rich!
How wealthy the contented poor

Grant us, O, God! but health and heart,
And strength to keep desire at bay,
And ours must be the better part,
Whatever else besets our way.
Each day may bring sufficient ill;
But we can meet and fight it through,
If hope sustains the hand of will,
And conscience is our captain too.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

SOWING THE WIND AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

[Concluded from page 36 last number.]

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

CHAPTER X.

Hiram Foster, after leaving the house of Mr. Overman, did not go directly home. He was in no state to meet his wife, and answer her inevitable questions. Without any purpose in his mind, he walked onward, until he found himself out upon the suburbs of the town, and in the neighborhood of a mill pond. As the dark water revealed its surface, there came the thought of plunging in and thus escaping the dreaded evils that were as hounds upon his footsteps. One leap,— a moment of mortal agony,— and all would be at an end!

That dark presence, which had never been afar off during the past ten years, drew very nigh to him now; seemed to lay upon him its ghostly hands, and push him forward. Terror seized his soul,— reason wavered,— his enemy was bearing him down with a fearful malignity. In the last moment of this dreadful contest, how feeble the strife on his part! Just as he was going to spring out wildly into the black waters, he saw, as clearly as if the vision were a reality, the forms and faces of his children. Back, back, he moved from the tempting brink,— back, as they approached,— until he was twenty feet away. Then he stood still in darkness and alone. But the fiend's spell was broken, and he turned his feet homeward. A haggard face met his wife as she opened the door for him,— a haggard face, and restless, fearful eyes. He was panting like one who pursued.

"Oh, husband! What ails you? What has happened?" she said, anxiously. He had locked the door, hurriedly, on closing it, and exhibited all the appearance of a man suffering from great alarm.

"Listen!" he said; and he stood still, hearkening.

"What is it, Hiram?" There was no sound without.

"A man chased me for three or four squares.

"Chased you!"

"Yes. As I came through that lonely place, on this side of Fleetwood's mill, I heard steps behind me, and on looking around, saw the dark figure of a man. I quickened my steps, and he did the same. Then I started forward, running, and he came after me at full speed. He was almost on me when I passed through the gate. Hark! I heard a noise."

His face was working painfully, and his eyes were full of terrors.

"I heard nothing, Hiram," said his wife.

"There it is again!" He turned towards the parlor, the door of which stood open. "Are the shutters closed?"

"Yes; I closed them myself."

"There! Didn't you hear it again. He's trying a window."

Fear crept, chilly, into the heart of Mrs. Foster. Did her husband hear real sounds, or were his senses at fault? She stood still and listened.

"I hear nothing. Your mind is over-excited. Come into the sitting-room." And Mrs. Foster drew her husband away from the hall in which they were standing. He sat down, though still with uneasy looks, and a listening air.

"That's some one walking around the house," he said, as a new fear came into his face. "There! Didn't you hear a man cough?"

But Mrs. Foster heard no sound.

"Does your head still ache?" she asked.

Foster laid a hand against his forehead, and sat like one trying to recollect something.

"Headache?" He spoke in an absent way, as if at fault.

"Yes; you complained of a bad sick headache at tea time."

"Oh,— yes,— yes. Headache? No,— my head doesn't ache exactly; but it has a strange feeling."

"Strange, how?" asked his wife.

"I don't know. It feels, some how, as if it wasn't a head," and he turned his neck from side to side two or three times.

Mrs. Foster now urged him to go to bed.

"What's the use of going to bed?" he answered. "I shall only lie awake. I never sleep any now."

"But what will you do, Hiram?" Tears began to fall over the distressed face of his wife, to whom the thought came, with a sudden chill, that he was losing his reason.

"Sit up and watch for him." A gleam, not of fear, swept over his countenance. "I'll get my revolver, and make sure work." He got up with a resolute air.

"Oh, Hiram! No,— no!" And Mrs. Foster caught the arm of her husband; but he shook her off, almost fiercely, and starting from the room, ran up stairs. She followed, like his shadow. The revolver, to which he referred, was kept in a locked drawer, the key of which he always carried. The key was in the lock when Mrs. Foster seized his arm; as she did so, it fell to the floor; she caught it up and concealed it.

"Why did you do that?" His wild face flushed with anger, and he grasped her arms with a grip that left the marks of his fingers deep in her tender flesh.

With loving words and carresses Mrs. Foster tried to soothe her husband; but he only demanded the key.

"Give me that key!" said he. "There's a man after my life, and I must defend myself. Give me that key!"

"Who is the man?" asked Mrs. Foster, seeking to divert his mind. "Who's after your life?"

"I'll tell you," he answered; "but you mustn't breathe it to a soul."

His manner changed,— his grasp on his wife's arms relaxed,— he was as one about to impart a great secret.

"There, sit down, dear," and Mrs. Foster drew him towards a chair. "Now tell me; I'll keep it as secret as death."

Poor wife! How pale with fear and agony her face! What a new relation for her! What a night of terror had closed down, suddenly!

"I know the man who chased me. I'm sure of it." said Foster confidentially.

"Well, dear! Who was it?"

He bent close, and whispered—

"Frank Overman!"

"No,— no, Hiram! That's impossible. Why should he want to injure you?"

"He hates me!"

"O, no."

"Yes he does. He hates me, and wants to kill me! I know. It's his fault that I lost my place with his father. He's always hated me. I know him. He's a very devil. And now he's trying to kill me. It was he who waylaid me to-night, and he's watching round the house now."

Hiram Foster spoke with all the earnestness of a man thoroughly convinced of what he said.

"I'm sure you're wrong, Hiram," answered his wife; "so very sure that I'll go out all alone, and walk around the house to satisfy you that nobody is near us."

"O, dear, no,— no! Not for the world, Helen! Not for the world! He'd rush in the moment you opened the door and murder us all. Let me have the key. I must get my revolver. We'll be all murdered."

He grew strongly excited again.

"I'll keep the key for the present," Mrs. Foster answered, firmly. "If any body attempts to break in, you shall have the revolver in time for protection. But, you know I'm afraid of pistols."

He quieted down at this, and after a great deal of persuasion, was induced to go to bed; but he would only take off his boots, coat, and vest. Mrs. Foster dimmed the light, and laid herself down beside him. In a little while he raised up, and sat listening.

"Don't you hear?" he said. "Somebody's at work on the outside door."

Mrs. Foster rose up in bed, and hearkened for some moments.

"It's nothing but your imagination, Hiram! Nothing in the world. Why will you torment yourself in this way? Lie down and go to sleep."

The wretched man fell back upon his pillow with a sighing groan.

"If harm comes to me, it will be all your fault, Helen," he said, half mournfully, half despairingly. If I had my revolver, I could defend myself."

"You shall have it the moment I see danger," replied Mrs. Foster, in an assuring voice. "But there is none now, believe me, my dear husband. You are as safe this moment as you ever were in all your life. God is your protector from evil."

"God!" The voice in which this name was spoken sent a shiver to the heart of Mrs. Foster. The tone was not blasphemous; nor one of rejection; but it expressed utter hopelessness, as if he had said "For me, there is no help in God!"

What a night followed! We will not linger in detail. It would fill pages. There was no sleep, no rest, no relief from haunting terrors. Not for so long a time as half an hour did Hiram Foster once lie in bed. Fear was all the while conjuring up new alarms, and taking on new shapes. Many things were darkly hinted, in half-incoherent mutterings, that started strange questionings in the mind of Mrs. Foster. There was fear of Mr. Overman, as well as fear of Frank; fear of some impending ruin, as well as personal fear.

"Thank God for daylight!" he said, as the dawn opened, at last.

A kind of mental stupor now came over him. Nature yielded to the night's exhaustion and sought restoration in apathy, if not sleep. Mrs. Foster's first act in the morning was to send for her father, to whom she related all that had occurred during the night. Mr. Prescott then went up to see Hiram, who had not yet arisen. He found him with wide open, brilliant, but restless and strange looking eyes. Sitting down by the bedside, the minister took his hand and said,

"I'm sorry to find you indisposed, Hiram."

The young man looked at him a little fearfully, and seemed to shrink away; but did not answer.

"How are you now?" asked Mr. Prescott.

"Very well," he replied, a little heavily. "All I want is sleep."

"You don't sleep well?"

"No sir. I haven't closed my eyes for three nights."

"Not for three nights, Hiram! How comes that?"

"I don't know. I get to thinking, and it keeps me awake." He was arousing from his stupor.

"What do you think about? What troubles you?"

"I'm not doing any thing, you know. What is to become of us?"

"Fear not, my son. He that gives food to the raven will not forget you and yours."

Hiram shook his head.

"Take no thought for the morrow; let the morrow take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," said Mr. Prescott.

The unhappy young man shuddered at the comforting words. They brought no assurance to his mind. Ah! How insanely had he taken thought for the morrow,— thought that cursed his to-days, and shrouded his to-morrows in doubt and fear. There was rebuke, not consolation in the words that come, daily, to so many hearts with peace and hope.

"Does any thing else trouble you?" asked Mr. Prescott.

"What else *should* trouble me?" Foster's tone was rather sharp, and he looked suspiciously at his father-in-law.

"I merely ask," said the old man, as he searched the face of Hiram.

"But, why do you ask?"

"The loss of a situation doesn't usually trouble a man in the way you are troubled, Hiram. There is something beyond this, I am satisfied; and, as your best friend, and the one, after your wife, most interested in your welfare, I ask your entire confidence. There's something wrong in your affairs."

"Who says so?" The young man started up, with a look of terror, and he began trembling violently. Mr. Prescott laid a hand upon him and said, with great seriousness of manner,

"Hiram! many people think you are better off in the world than you should be."

"What! Who? What people?" There was blank alarm in his face.

"I, for one. And now, Hiram, I conjure you by every consideration of safety, to make an open breast. If your feet are astray, let me know it, that I may lead you back, if possible, to paths of security."

"They are not astray, sir! I can lay my hand upon my heart, and call God to witness my integrity." The young man spoke almost vehemently.

"Hiram! Beware! God is present! God hears! God is righteous!"

The hand of Mr. Prescott was lifted in warning. His tones were solemn. His startling sentences and impressive manner threw back the young man upon himself. There was a shudder,— a strongly agitated countenance,— and wild terror in the eyes, as if he stood face to face with destruction. Then, a low, blood-curdling laugh chattered on the air.

"Hiram!" Mr. Prescott caught the hand of his son-in-law in an affrighted manner. But the young man drew back, with returning fear in his countenance.

"Keep off!" he cried. "Don't touch me! I wont be taken."

"Hiram! My son!"

But Foster had sprung out of the bed, on the side opposite to that on which Mr. Prescott sat, and was making toward a window. His wife came in at the moment, and it required all the strength of both her father and herself to keep him from leaping out.

"There is nothing to fear, my son," Mr. Prescott spoke in soothing tones. No one is present but Helen and myself, and you are safe with us."

"Am I?" He came back from the window timidly and doubtingly, looking first at Mr. Prescott and then at his wife. "And you wont tell them I am here?"

"Tell who, Hiram? No body wants to harm you," said his wife.

"They're after me, the blood hounds!"

"O, husband! O, father!" Mrs. Foster wrung her hands impotently.

"I'll not be taken! I've swore to that!" Hiram turned again to the window; but his wife sprung in advance of him, and interposed her body. At this, wild terror seized him. Grasping her arms, he jerked her away with a giant's strength; threw off Mr. Prescott, who caught hold of him, as if he had been a child, and was out of the window before they could recover themselves. A piazza ran around on that side of the house. From the roof of this he leaped to the ground, and commenced running away. Men were passing on the street, who at a call from Mr. Prescott, caught him and bore him, struggling fearfully, back into the house.

CHAPTER XI.

The harvest time of Hiram Foster's life had come, and here was the bitter fruit. He had sown the wind, and was now garnering the whirlwind. A mind naturally sensitive and excitable had brooded over the dangers that beset his path — had dwelt on the fearful retributions that seemed impending — had felt so long the dark presence of a haunting phantom, which constantly impelling to evil, as constantly suggested tormenting fears — that reason gave way; gave way in the very prime of life; and a mad house received him among its reason-wrecked inmates; received him, but never gave him back restored. When the doors opened outward for Hiram Foster, a sheeted corpse came silently over the threshold.

Months before this last act in the tragedy of a life, which but for crime would have been so full of happiness, the work of restitution had been completed by Mr. Prescott and his heart-broken child, even to the last farthing. Sufficient evidence appeared among the papers of Foster to indicate the means by which he had acquired his property. Satisfied that neither she nor her children had any claim to hold even the smallest part thereof, she passed every thing to Mr. Overman, and returned to her father's house as portionless as when she went out. The sum thus obtained by Mr. Overman, and received from the hands of Mrs. Foster with a feeling of painful reluctance, was just sufficient to pay the deficiency left standing in the settlement with his creditors. This amount, it is true, had been signed off; but Mr. Overman was an honest man.

Never,— from the day Mrs. Foster passed out from the home where her children were born; from the home where some of the happiest hours of her life had been spent; from the home which but for the criminal infatuation of her husband, might have been one of the sunniest homes in all the land — and returned to lay her head in a sorrow too deep for tears upon the breast of her mother,— was she seen beyond the threshold of her father's house. A few years of suffering, from any true realization of which our hearts shrink away, and she laid herself down in the sleep that knows no waking to mortal pain. Her children live; but the memory of their father's guilt is a shadow that ever dims in other eyes the beauty of their characters. Of the particulars of that guilt, they have remained in ignorance. But it is kept in remembrance by others and told to their disgrace, over and over again, in thoughtless gossip, or a spirit of mean depreciation. They are growing up in the home of their grandfather, in loveliness and purity; but more than one true-hearted man, who felt their attractions, has turned with a sigh away, as the story of their father's guilt shocked his ears, to seek another alliance.

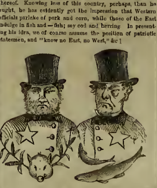
Ah! If guilt cursed only itself! If wrong deeds came back, in retribution, only on the wrong door! If men had to bear alone the consequences of folly and crime! But, this may not be. Our lives are bound up in other lives. If we build our house upon the rock, the safety and blessing thus secured will be shared by those whose lives pulsate with our lives; but, if we build upon the sand, destruction will overwhelm them and us in a common ruin.

The way of transgressors is hard,— hard always, from the first act to the inevitable consequences. There is no escape from the law that binds effects to causes. As the cause is, in quality, so will the effect be. Evil actions always produce unhappiness; and crime against others, disaster. No, there is no escape; and the intuitive consciousness that it must be so, is a trembling ghost in the life of every man who steps aside from the path of honesty, and leaves behind him, as all such do, the foot-prints of his way.

If we sow the wind, we shall reap the whirlwind.

Wit and Humor.

[One of our artists, though a somewhat phlegmatic German, appreciates a "good thing," and on being shown the annexed letter, resolved to "illustrate the subject" (or subjects,) thereof. Knowing less of this country, perhaps, than he ought, he has evidently got the impression that Western officials partake of pork and corn, while those of the East indulge in fish and — fish; say cod and herring. In presenting his idea, we of course assume the position of patriotic statesmen, and "know no East, no West," &c.]



WESTERN *VS* EASTERN POLICEMEN.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:— In a late number of your excellent paper, you state that the average weight of the Boston Police is 211 pounds. Now that may be something to boast of down in Boston, but out in Michigan we can beat it "all to nothing." It is true, Boston is larger than Coldwater, and keeps a larger number of Police, but their solidity is decidedly *below par*. Why, Sirs, in the little City of Coldwater we keep only *one* Police, and his *average weight* is 274½ pounds! Our City Attorney weighs 246, and our City Miller plump 225, all *avoirdupois*. As our City increases in population, we shall, of course, increase the number of Police, but will be abundantly able to find them in this section of country who will compare favorably with the above.

Truly Yours, H. Haynes.

Coldwater, Mich., 1861.

"My Dear Husband," said a devoted wife, "why will you not leave off smoking? It is such an odious practice, and makes your breath smell so?" "Yes," replied the husband, "I've been thinking of it, but then only consider the time I have spent, to learn to smoke. If I should leave off now, all that time and money would have been wasted, don't you see?" "Oh, I didn't think of that!" And Mr. Scroggs smokes on.

A Good One.— Some years ago the Knickerbocker Magazine used to offer a brass quarter dollar to the person who made a rhyme to the word "window." The following is the "effort" of a successful rhymer:

"A cruel man a beetle caught,
And to the wall him pinned, oh!
Then said the beetle to the crowd,
"Though I'm stuck up, I am not proud;"
And his soul went out of the window.

Just So.— A calm, blue-eyed, self-possessed young lady, in a village "Down East," received a long call the other day, from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither. "I've been asked a good many times if you was engaged to Dr. D. Now, if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them that you think you dont know, and you are sure it is none of your business."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 44 letters.

My 13, 33, 6, 7, 35, 5, 44, 7, 32 was the daughter of Pandion
My 23, 8, 40, 1, 41, 23, 39 was the god of the sea.
My 31, 14, 24, 16, 20 was the muse of love and marriage.
My 12, 29, 23, 8, 22, 9 was a Trojan warrior
My 11, 7, 10, 42, 24 was the goddess of flowers and gardens.
My 7, 26, 17, 2, 15 was a river of the lower world.
My 41, 7, 16, 43, 34, 3, 9 was the son of Laertes.
My 37, 28, 12, 7, 6, 32 was one of the muses.
My 36, 22, 30, 3, 34 were the goddesses who presided over human destiny.
My 21, 32, 25, 4 was the god of war.
My 27, 33, 6, 1, 20, 23 was the son of Neptune
My whole is an Italian proverb

Gainsville, N Y, 1861. J. M. Brainerd.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

POETICAL ENIGMA.

Though few we are, great are our powers;
The business of the world is ours.
We can your secrets tell, or keep;
At our command you laugh or weep;
Ten thousand thousand changes prove
Our power in hatred or in love.
Without us, learning could not live,
Nor science all her treasure give
Nor Dickens had attained his throne,
Nor Thackeray's vivid thoughts been known.
So small are we that we can lie
Within the compass of a die;
Or we can stretch our grinning faces,
And make men tremble for their places.
But if we prate till time should fail,
We'd ne'er have done our wondrous tale;
Though we have lived for ages past,
For ages more we still shall last.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A man cancelled a debt of $873 by paying a certain sum on Monday, twice that sum on Tuesday, three times Tuesday's payment on Wednesday, four times Wednesday's payment on Thursday, and so on till Saturday; what sum was paid on Monday?

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 575.

Answer to Pomological Enigma:— And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:— The Sacred Volume.

Answer to Puzzle:

Gay Lady Ada at a ball,
Can chant and talk and play;
And Anna Lark at Haddar Hall,
Was smart, gallant, and gay;
And Ada and gay Anna Lark,
Called Anegrame a happy spark.

Answer to Surveyor's Problem:— 27.452-1000 rods from the southeast corner the line must be drawn.

The Publisher to the Public.

PUBLISHER'S SPECIAL NOTICES.

Back Numbers of this Volume will be sent to New Subscribers, until otherwise announced; but all wishing them should *Subscribe Soon.*

☞ Any person so disposed can act as local agent for the Rural New-Yorker, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated.

☞ Send on the Names.— Now is the time to forward lists of subscribers for 1861, and we hope agent-friends will "hurry up" the names as fast as possible.

☞ No Traveling Agents are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs. And beside, we wish it distinctly understood that all persons traveling through the country, professing to hold certificates from us, are impostors.

☞ Clubbing with the Magazines, &c.— We will send the Rural New-Yorker for 1861 and a yearly copy of either *The Atlantic, Harper's, Godey's*, or any other $3 magazine, for $4 The Rural and either *The Horticulturist, Hovey's Magazine, Arthur's Magazine*, or *any other* $2 magazine, for $3. Canada subscribers must add the American postage.

☞ The Rural is published strictly upon the cash system — copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, experience having demonstrated that the Cash System is altogether the best for both Subscriber and Publisher

☞ Voluntary Agents for the Rural.— Any and every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the Rural, by forming clubs or otherwise. *Now is the time* for its friends to manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocates, either by obtaining new subscribers, or inducing others to act in its behalf. If any lose or wear out numbers in *showing the paper*,— that's the best way to get subscribers,— we will duplicate them in order to make their files complete for binding.

☞ Premiums to Club Agents.— It is not to late to form new clubs and secure the valuable Specific Premiums offered therefor. See list and particulars — headed "*Good Pay for Doing Good*"— in Rural of Jan 5 and 19. We are daily sending copies of Dictionaries, Macauley's England, Lossing's Illustrated U. S., Everybody's Lawyer, and other choice and valuable standard works, as premiums, and have hundreds more which we hope to dispose of in like manner. *Now is the Time to Act.*

☞ Look Sharp, Friends!— If those ordering the Rural would write all names of persons, post-offices, &c., correctly and plainly, we should receive less scolding about *other people's errors*. Our clerks are not infallible, but most of the errors about which agents complain are *not* attributable to any one in the Rural Office. People who forget to date their letters at any place, or to sign their names, or to give the name or address for copies ordered, will please take things calmly and not charge us with their sins of omission, etc.

☞ The Money we Receive.— Bills on all solvent Banks in the U. S. and Canada taken at par on subscription to the Rural, but our agents and other friends will please remit New York, New England, or Canada money, when convenient. Postage Stamps can be remitted for fractional parts of a dollar. For all amounts over $5 we prefer Drafts on either New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Rochester, or Buffalo, (less exchange,) payable to our order— and all such drafts may be mailed at the risk of the Publisher. If our friends throughout the Union, British Provinces, &c., will comply with these suggestions so far as convenient, the favor will be appreciated.

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,— and shall add new works as published. ☞ Rural Agents entitled to premiums, and who are offered a choice of books, can select from this list.

American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00	Do. Elements of Ag. Chemistry and Geology	1 00
Allen's Am. Farm Book	1 00	Do. Catechism of Chemistry for Schools	25
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals	75	Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee	1 25
Allen's Rural Architecture	1 25	Leuchar's Hot Houses	1 25
Allen on the Grape	1 00	Liebig's Familiar Letters to Farmers	50
Am. Architect, or Plans for Country Dwellings	6 00	Linsley's Morgan Horses	1 00
American Florist's Guide	75	Miner's Bee-keeper's Manual	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden	1 25	Miles on the Horse's Foot	50
Blake's Farmer at Home	1 25	Milburn on Cow	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25	Mrs. Abel's Skillful Housewife and [illegible]	50
Bright on Grape Culture	50	[illegible] bound in [illegible] each	1 25
Browne's [illegible]	[illegible]	Munn's Land Drainer	50
Browne's Poultry Yard	[illegible]	Nash's Progressive Farmer	60
Do Field Book of Manures	1 25	Neill's Gard. Companion	1 00
Bridgeman's Gard Ass't	1 50	Norton's Elements of Agriculture	60
Do Florist's Guide	60	Olcott's Sorgho and Imphee	1 00
Do. Kitchen Gardener's Instructor	60	Pardee on the Strawberry	60
Do. Fruit Cult. Manual	60	Pedder's Land Measurer	60
Breck's Book of Flowers	1 00	Persoz's New Culture of the Vine	25
Buist's Flower Garden	1 25	Phelps' Bee-keeper's Chart	25
Do Family Kitchen Gard	75	Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-keeping	1 00
Chemical Field Lectures	1 00	Rabbit Fancier	60
Chinese Sugar Cane and Sugar Making	25	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 25
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide	60	Richardson on the Horse	25
Cobbett's Am Gardener	50	Do. Pests of the Farm	25
Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper	25	Do Domestic Fowls	25
Cole's Am. Fruit Book	50	Do. on the Hog	25
Do Am. Veterinarian	50	Do. on the Honey Bee	25
Dadd's Modern Horse Doc	1 00	Do. on the Dog	25
Do Am Cattle Doctor	1 00	Reemelin's Vine-dressers Manual	50
Do. Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse	2 00	Shepherd's Own Book	2 00
Do colored plates	4 00	Stewart's Stable Book	1 00
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Do. Prize Essay on Manures	25	Stephens' Book of the Farm 2 vols	4 00
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants	1 50	Skillful Housewife	25
Davy's Devon Herd Book	1 00	Skinner's Elements of Agriculture	25
Domestic and Ornamental Poultry	1 00	Smith's Landscape Gardening	1 25
Do colored plates	2 00	Thaer's Principles of Agriculture	2 00
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees	1 50	Thomas' Farm Implements	1 00
Downing's Landscape Gardening	3 50	Thompson's Food of Animals	75
Do. Rural Essays	3 00	The Rose Culturist	25
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture	50	Topham's Chemistry Made Easy	25
Elliott's West. Fruit Book	1 25	Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual	1 00
Every Lady her own Flower Gardener	50	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 00
Farm Drainage, (H. F. French)	1 00	Waring's Elements of Agriculture	75
Fessenden's Farmer and Gardener	1 25	Weeks on Bees	25
Do Am. Kitchen Garden	50	White's Gardening for the South	1 25
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Fish Culture	1 00	Youatt & Martin on Cattle	1 25
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Hooper's Dog & Gun, paper	25		
Do. do. cloth	50		
Hough's Farm Record	3 00		
Hyde's Chinese Sugar Cane	25		
Johnston's Ag. Chemistry	1 25		

☞ Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

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